

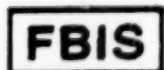
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# USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1412



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## USSR REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## POST-HARVEST CROP PROCESSING

Vegetable Procurement, Storage Overview Reveals Problem  
Areas

(P. Grigorenko, et al.; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 22 Oct 83)..... 1

## LIVESTOCK

Ukrainian Livestock Sector Progress Noted; Potential  
Development Promoted

(PRAVDA UKRAINY, 17 Sep 83)..... 7

Speech by Nuriyev, by Z. N. Nuriyev

Speech by Ukrainian Minister, by A. P. Lyashko

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Republic Official Reviews Progress, Potential of Estonian  
Agriculture

(Kh. Vel'di; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 9 Oct 83)..... 14

## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

Gosplan Official Interviewed on APK Planning, Supply  
System

(G. P. Rudenko Interview; PLANOVVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO,  
No 10, Oct 83)..... 19

Experience of Two RAPOs in Restructuring Agricultural Production	
(LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, No 39, 23 Sep 83; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 29 Sep 83).....	30
Account of Saratov Area Official, by V. Dolgov	
Developmental Problems in Bryansk Area, by A. Subbotin	
Interrelations of RSFSR Agriculture, Service Branches Evaluated	
(G. Kulik; SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII, No 9, Sep 83).....	39



## POST-HARVEST CROP PROCESSING

### VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT, STORAGE OVERVIEW REVEALS PROBLEM AREAS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by members of an inspection brigade of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' P. Grigorenko, A. Zholobov, M. Zarayev, N. Ivanchenko, V. Legan'kov, A. Mochalov and Yu. Shtatnov: "Winter Supply of Vegetables"]

[Text] An inspection brigade of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' carried out a check on the laying in of vegetables, fruit and potatoes for extended storage.

The all-union vegetable production line, which has been gaining momentum since spring, has presently come to a halt. In the chief potato and vegetable zones of the country, the harvesting and procurements of the "secondary grain" and diverse vegetable products and the laying in of these products for winter storage are nearing completion.

In conformity with the plans, the potato supplies must reach 6.8 million tons, vegetables -- 5.3 million and pip fruit -- 1 million tons. These 13 million tons and more of products must be accommodated at bases of the trade organizations such that during the winter and spring months they can be delivered to the store counters. The thrifty storage of the crops determines to a considerable degree just which products end up on the tables of city-dwellers. How is the creation of these supplies proceeding? What is being done to ensure that our Soviet people are continuously supplied with garden products? Such were the questions asked by those who participated in the inspection carried out by SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'.

#### A Barrier Against Waste

Interest was displayed first of all in the tempo of the storage operations. For the country as a whole and all crops considered, the volumes for the products being placed in storage are exceeding the indicators for this same date last year. Potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beets -- in all areas the figures are greater than last year's levels. The quantity of garlic laid away is greater by almost twofold. And then there are the so-called other vegetables, that is, those which are not included in the classical assortment of eight types or less. An old disease of the procurement specialists -- failure to devote proper attention to these vitamin products: the demand is mainly for the principal types. The pickling of tomatoes and souring of cabbage are neglected.

However, we went to the various areas in order to study the situation and learn what lies behind the overall figures.

The population of the city of Gorkiy is approaching one and a half million. It is by no means an easy task to supply such a city with vegetables and potatoes. Nevertheless the specialized farms of the Gor'kiyplodoovoshchkhov Association, judging from all appearances, are coping with this task. A good harvest has been obtained from the fields. In accordance with the plan, 112,500 tons of potatoes, vegetables and fruit must be placed in winter storage in Gorkiy. But by the beginning of October this indicator had already been over-fulfilled.

The laying in of potatoes in Moscow was completed about this same time. After supplying the capital with almost 100,000 tons of select tubers, the Ryazan farmers made sufficient quantities available for the residents of their own oblast center.

However, importance is attached not only to fulfilling and over-fulfilling the planned tasks for the laying in of fruit and vegetable products, but also to ensuring that they are accommodated and safeguarded in a thrifty manner and that losses are held to a minimum. This is difficult work that requires efficient and skilful maneuvering of large quantities of marketable goods, serious preparatory work and normal relationships among the APK /agroindustrial complex/ branches.

The losses commence out on the fields. It is gratifying to note that the quality of the potatoes being placed in storage at Minsk bases is higher than that of last year. A bad feature however is the fact that the farms in Volozhinskiy, Chervenskiy, Dzerzhinskiy and Berezinskiy Rayons in Minsk Oblast have supplied large amounts of non-standard tubers.

The Saratove plantations are marked by a high incidence of diseases in the root crops and tubers. The least contaminated fields had to be singled out for the laying in of crops for extended storage.

During the months which preceded the creation of the winter supplies, the representatives of trade organizations in a number of cities throughout the country registered fair complaints regarding the quality of the products being supplied. Indeed, even on good days during the summer and autumn the population of Tashkent, Baku, Krasnodar and Dushanbe purchase approximately one half of the vegetables and fruit consumed at the market, preferring to pay more for high quality.

Quite often the stores in Ulyanovsk obtain potatoes from farms in their oblast which came directly from the furrows, are non-standard and from which the dirt has not been removed. The Ul'yanovskobplodoovoshchkhov Association has expressed the opinion that the sovkhoses require sorting points and that the quality of the tubers is being affected by a lack of laboratory control.

There have been many incidents of poor quality goods being shipped over thousands of kilometers. Azerbaijan cabbage and Rostov tomatoes containing a high percentage of waste were shipped to various areas throughout the country.

It is bad enough when these defects are discovered at the time of sale, but it is even worse if the products bearing such defects are laid away for extended storage. A reliable barrier against waste and spoilage -- an indispensable condition for protecting the products.

#### From a Field To a Storehouse

Ideally such a barrier should be set up during acceptance of the products in the areas where they are produced. Such was the decision handed down at the Volma Agroindustrial Association, which is responsible for supplying the city of Minsk with potatoes and vegetables. Receiving-delivery points were organized at seven sovkhoses of the association, laboratories were equipped here and they were staffed with cadres of commodity experts and laboratory workers. In any case, the work proceeded on the basis of reports. All factors considered, these points do not perform the best possible work and they accept comparatively small volumes of products.

Many interruptions occur in the procurement operations as a result of a shortage of transport equipment. The Volma Association does not have its own motor vehicle enterprise. The motor vehicles allocated by the city for the period of the procurement campaign are not always made available in the agreed upon quantities. Three of the six Minsk wholesale-retail fruit and vegetable trade combines lack railroad spur tracks and this leads to idle time for railroad cars loaded with products and shipped in accordance with the plan for all-union deliveries.

Unfortunately, the workers in Minsk Oblast are not the only ones sharing these misfortunes. The average idle time for railroad freight cars within the USSR Minplodoovoshchkhov Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry system exceeds the established norm by twofold. This indicates that many hundreds of freight cars lie idle for long periods of time each day on the spur tracks and have thus become storehouses for highly perishable products.

A tested method for reducing losses in these products -- reducing the transshipments of potatoes and vegetables. The container method for delivering such products from the fields to the storehouses meets this requirement. Discussions concerning the use of this method have been underway for many years and the advantages offered by it are beyond dispute. They are expressed in the form of real and rather impressive figures associated with reducing such losses. Thus, how many tubers can be laid away for winter storage using this method? Unfortunately, not a very large quantity. In all, only 10 percent of the amount being delivered to bases of the country's trade organizations and even less in the case of vegetables: roughly 5 percent. Why so little? Moscow, after having over-fulfilled its potato procurement plan by the beginning of October and having laid away almost 600,000 tons, obtained only 1,100 tons in containers from the fields, or only a portion of a percent.

One often hears references being made to a metal shortage as the reason for the slow mastering of the container method for delivering fruit and vegetable products. This problem is further aggravated by a shortage of lifting devices and various types of organizational shortcomings. But the level for the use of containers for the laying in of potatoes should be raised to 30 percent.



## Is the Roof Reliable?

The delivery of garden and orchard crops to the storehouses constitutes only one half of the problem. Equal concern must be displayed for the proper accommodation and storage conditions for the crops. The construction of bases directly in the production areas is facilitating to a considerable degree the procurements, deliveries and storage of fruit and vegetable products. One such base is located at the suburban Moskovskiy Sovkhoz in Ryazan. Eight thousand tons of carrots, cabbage and table beets are stored in containers in its four units.

The procurement specialists in Saratov Oblast have stored 10,000 tons of fresh cabbage in the production areas. The experience accumulated in Moscow, Sverdlovsk and certain other cities is rather instructive in this regard. Here the trade organizations built storehouses on the territories of farms in their oblasts. The storage of garden products in them is reducing the transport problem and facilitating and accelerating the procurement process.

Although many such examples could be cited, nevertheless the problems concerned with the construction, modernization and repair of storehouses are still critical this year. The gratifying accounting figures being received on over-fulfillment of the planned tasks for the laying in of potatoes and vegetables demand that more thought be given to the placement of these additional thousands of tons. The search for all types of cellars and other shelters which are poorly adapted for the storage of vitamin products, and in the event they are unavailable, the clamping of vegetables outdoors are fraught with possible losses. No good will come of attempts to squeeze above-plan output into equipped storehouses.

Fine work will be performed by those procurement specialists who, in advance and without waiting for the season to commence, succeeded not only in repairing their economy/and placing the ventilation system, scales, refrigeration equipment, conveyer lines and automatic and electric loaders in good operating condition, but also in expanding capabilities through the modernization of these facilities. Such is the method being employed at the Gor'kiyplodoovoshchkhov Association, at Base No. 6 which services Nizhegorodskiy Rayon of the oblast center. The modernization of five storehouses made it possible to increase their capacity by 2,200 tons. This represents a fine addition to the city's vegetable bins!

Certainly, it is not possible to expand the existing capacities in all areas. New facilities must be built. In Gorkiy, with the aid of industrial enterprises in the city, 14,000 more tons of storage capability will be added this year to the 104,000 tons already at the disposal of the trade organizations.

The fruit and vegetable trade in Zaporozhye Oblast is rather well supplied with storehouses. Thus, for some time now, nothing has been stored outdoors in clamps. Moreover of the 80,000 tons of storage capability available, 54,000 tons of such capability are refrigerated. Industrial enterprises whose workers provide services for the trade have also furnished assistance in creating the thoroughly modern logistical base for the procurement specialists. The base was created and yet it was not maintained in good working condition.

The roofs on many of the storehouses are in poor condition; they leak and are beyond repair. Here we have in mind not the repair of individual patches, but in fact an overall area of 25,000 square meters. Considerable quantities of bitumen and roofing material are required and also specialized repair organizations. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Ukraine, in response to numerous signals received from the oblast, reports that it does not have the required resources at its disposal.

Construction affairs occupy an important place in the concerns of those who are purchasing and storing the fruit and vegetable products. The difference between the planned volumes for laying in these products and the existing storage capacities, although it is decreasing, is nevertheless quite high at the present time. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the builders have been under an obligation to the USSR Minplodoovoshchkhov alone for 121,000 tons of storehouse capability.

The situation with regard to the storage of garden products in Belorussia is very serious. In Minsk, for example, for a winter supply volume of 220,000 tons a storage capability for only 137,000 tons is available. Refrigeration is available for 77,000 tons of this capability. As a result, only 26 percent of the vegetables and fruit can be stored in a controlled temperature regime. The remainder must be stored in facilities adapted for this purpose and at times even in clamps.

The shortage of modern storehouses is also being felt in other areas. At the same time, these installations are being deleted from the plan for contractual work by construction organizations.

Many complaints have been registered against the planners. Storehouses erected on the basis of their plans have been mechanized to only a weak degree. Satisfactory standard plans for receiving and delivery points and complexes and for stations for the primary processing of fruit and vegetable products have not as yet been created.

A modern enterprise for the storage of such products is not just simply a storage facility, even though it is well ventilated and artificially cooled. For it is here that the marketable processing of the potatoes and vegetables and their wrapping and packaging are carried out. Meanwhile, 1.7 million tons of the output by Minplodoovoshchkhov last year, or approximately one fourth of its sales volume, were packaged, with 712,000 tons of this amount being packaged manually in the stores.

At the same time, by no means is the equipment intended to be used for this purpose being mastered in a timely manner or utilized properly. Of 32 automatic lines purchased in 1981 and 1982 for enterprises of Glavmosplodoovoshchprom, equipment which makes it possible to supply the stores with processed and packaged goods, only nine have as yet been placed in operation.

Another factor is causing some alarm: despite the shortage of modern storage facilities, by no means is complete use being made of the existing ones and this applies in particular to refrigerated facilities. In the Belorussian SSR, where the availability of refrigerated storehouses is still low, their use

within the Minplodoovoshchkhov system amounts to only 62 percent. In the Ukraine, this indicator is 84 percent, in Uzbekistan -- 74 and in Azerbaijan -- only 31 percent. Such indicators are the result of many organizational problems being tolerated at various levels of the fruit and vegetable complex.

During this current storage season, it is important to ensure that the mistakes of past years are not repeated. In the opinion of the specialists, improvements in the use of the fruit and vegetable products alone can increase the level of their consumption by 30-40 percent and this will amount to many millions of additional tons of potatoes, fruit and vegetables being delivered to the tables of our Soviet people.

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## LIVESTOCK

### UKRAINIAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR PROGRESS NOTED; POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROMOTED

Speech by Nuriyev

Kiev PRAVDA Ukrainy in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 2

/Speech by Deputy Chairman USSR Council of Ministers Z.N. Nuriyev in Kiev on 16 September 1983 at meeting of Ukrainian Party aktiv/

/Excerpts/ The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, he stated, have declared the Ukrainian SSR to be the winner of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of the livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products during the 1982-1983 winter period. It has been awarded the diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and also a monetary award. It is with great joy that I carry out the instruction of the Party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government and deliver this honored award to our republic.

To the sound of applause, Z.N. Nuriyev presented the diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komomol Central Committee to the republic's representatives.

It is with special satisfaction, continued the speaker, that I convey to the leading animal husbandry workers and all workers in the Soviet Ukraine the heartfelt greetings and warm congratulations and best wishes in life and work, on the occasion of this award being issued, of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

In carrying out the decisions handed down during the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the country's agricultural workers are doing everything possible to ensure implementation of the Food Program. Last year, in overcoming the difficulties caused by unfavorable weather, the agricultural workers produced 127.4 billion rubles worth of farming and animal husbandry products, an amount that was higher than the average annual level for the 10th Five-Year Plan. For the first time in the past 5 years, the farm workers successfully completed their livestock wintering operations and realized substantial increases in their production of meat, milk and eggs.



At the present time, harvest operations are being carried out across the vast expanses of the homeland. The threshing of grain crops has already been completed in many southern and western regions. For the country as a whole, the grain crops have been threshed on more than 100 million hectares. Compared to last year, 14 million more tons of feed units have been procured from coarse and succulent feed. At the present time, the work of harvesting the sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cotton and flax is in full swing.

Subsequently, Z.N. Nuriyev described the contribution being made by the Ukrainian SSR towards carrying out the Food Program. He noted that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, after strengthening their food base, improved the preservation of the livestock, raised their productivity and, on this basis, achieved substantial progress in increasing the production of farm products. During the wintering period the milk yield per cow increased by 183 kilograms, the state procurements of livestock and poultry -- by 6 percent, milk -- by 13 and eggs -- by 5 percent. The number of calves, young pigs and lambs increased. In the all-union competition, the best indicators were achieved by workers on farms in Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, the Crimean, Donetsk, Nikolayev and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts.

The milk, meat and egg production rates are being raised in a confident manner on farms in Cherkassy Oblast, which 2 years ago initiated a plan for achieving ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan for animal husbandry. Over the past wintering period, these farms increased their sale of milk by 10 percent, meat -- by 7, eggs -- by 2 and wool -- by 11 percent.

Among the 30 victorious rayons in the republic which were recipients of high awards by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, Simferopolskiy Rayon in the Crimean Oblast is deserving of special attention. During the wintering period, its farms obtained 2,466 kilograms of milk per cow, or 165 kilograms more. A considerable increase also took place here in the production of meat. The average daily increase in weight during the fattening of cattle was 609 grams and for hogs -- 356 grams. The farms in Yasinovatskiy Rayon in Donetsk Oblast also completed their wintering operations with fine increases in the production of animal husbandry products. Here milk production increased by 15 percent and meat -- by 11 percent. Notable successes were achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Rakitnyanskiy Rayon in Kiev Oblast, Vinnitskiy Rayon in Vinnitsa Oblast, Slavyanoserbskiy Rayon in Voroshilovgrad Oblast and in many others.

Two hundred and five of the republic's farms were also declared to be winners of the all-union socialist competition. Included among them was the State Breeding Plant imeni Kalinin in Donetsk Oblast. During 9 months of the livestock wintering period at this farm, the milk yield per cow was 2,868 kilograms, an increase of 476 kilograms. The average daily weight increase during the fattening of cattle was 653 grams and hogs -- 325 grams. The average live weight of cattle sold to the state by this farm was 444 kilograms and hogs -- 107 kilograms.

The successes achieved are the result of consistent implementation of our party's agrarian policies and the tremendous assistance furnished to the rural



areas and to the country's entire agroindustrial complex by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. At the same time, the speaker pointed out that the achievements realized by our republic are the result of great political and organizational work by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, headed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine V.V. Shcherbitskiy. It is the result of fruitful work by the republic's Council of Ministers, all of the republic's party and soviet organs and the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and their partners and of selfless work performed by kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and their leaders and specialists. The victory in the socialist competition became possible owing to the support and assistance provided to the rural areas by industrial enterprises in the construction of animal husbandry facilities, feed preparation shops and feed storehouses and in increasing the amounts of mechanization equipment found on the farms.

In his speech, the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers also directed attention to the available reserves and to the shortcomings and neglect noted in the operations of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the republic. He noted that during the past wintering period a number of farms were not fully able to take advantage of the growing potential for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products and that they are still obtaining low milk yields and weight increases in their animals. At some kolkhozes and sovkhozes the losses caused by barrenness in the brood stock, cattle murrain and decreases in the quality of the products have continued to grow. During the past wintering period, a number of farms in Khmel'nitskiy, Sumy, Poltava and Rovno Oblasts suffered considerable shortfalls in the quantities of meat obtained. Some farms are continuing to experience low average daily weight increases in their cattle and hogs, as a result of which the raising and fattening periods are being extended to an excessive degree. Shortcomings are also occurring in connection with reproduction of the herd. One cannot overlook the fact that the plans for two and a half years of this current five-year plan for purchasing meat, milk and wool remain unfulfilled in the republic.

The speaker emphasized the fact that all of the above serves to underscore the considerable reserves available at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And action must be taken during the next few years aimed at substantially improving the status of affairs in animal husbandry at backward farms and, on this basis, achieving even greater growth in the production of animal husbandry products throughout the republic.

"First of all" stated the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu.V. Andropov during the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "order must be restored in our present operations and more judicious use must be made of the country's production and scientific-technical potential, including backwardness in such branches as agriculture..." It is precisely here that the party and soviet organs must concentrate the efforts of all elements of the agroindustrial complex in order to fulfill the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Today the primary responsibility of agricultural workers is that of harvesting the crops and carrying out the purchasing plans. Feed procurement work plays

a special role throughout the entire complex of agricultural operations. The more high quality coarse and succulent feed that is placed in storage, the less grain will be required for forage. In the presence of adequate quantities of hay, haylage, silage and root crops, it is possible and necessary to reduce considerably the consumption of concentrates by the dairy herd, young stock, cattle undergoing fattening regimes and sheep. This is clearly borne out by the experience of many farms. The results of the past cattle wintering period also testify to this fact.

In view of the unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed throughout the republic, especially in its southern oblasts, a requirement exists for utilizing all sources for obtaining additional feed procurements. Every attempt should be made to gather up all of the haulm from sugar and fodder beets, the aftergrowth of grasses, the waste products of fruit and vegetable production and also of the food, meat and dairy industry. The timely harvesting of all of the post-cutting and post-harvest crops must be ensured.

As is known, when summarizing the results of the socialist competition the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee handed down the decision to continue the competition during the forthcoming livestock wintering period. Thus, without losing any time, the farms must not only undertake additional measures for accumulating feed and preserving and utilizing it in an efficient manner, but in addition they must complete their repair work in a timely manner and properly prepare the livestock facilities, the feed preparation shops and all mechanization equipment on the farms.

#### Speech by Ukrainian Minister

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 2

/Speech by Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR and Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers A.P. Lyashko in Kiev on 16 Sep at a meeting of the Ukrainian Party Aktiv/

/Excerpts/ The production collectives of industry, construction and transport have provided the livestock breeders and all workers attached to the agroindustrial complex with a considerable amount of assistance. The republic's enterprises are coping with their tasks for producing agricultural machines and equipment, mixed feed and feed additives and other logistical resources. The carrying out of the orders for the rural areas and increased patron assistance for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in all areas are viewed as being tasks of great state importance and as necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the Food Program. We wish also to extend our sincere thanks to those labor collectives of fraternal republics which participated in the fulfillment of the socialist obligations by the livestock breeders in the Ukrainian SSR.

We view the awarding of the diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCU and the Komsomol Central Committee not only as a high grade for work already accomplished but also as a stimulus for critically analyzing all of our work and as an important motivation for achieving new and greater results.

The livestock breeders and all workers attached to the agroindustrial complex today consider their priority task to be that of completing the farm year in an organized manner, harvesting and preserving all of the crops grown without losses, carrying out the sowing of winter crops and the autumn plowing work during the best periods and making fine preparations for winter. The results already achieved must be consolidated, further increases must be realized in the production and purchases of all types of animal husbandry products and the efficiency of the branch must be raised in every possible way.

A reliable aid in carrying out this work is the experience accumulated by thousands of our leading livestock breeders and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes, all of whom, based upon progressive labor organization, strict discipline and responsibility and skilful use of the available potential, are annually achieving high production indicators.

Pausing to discuss the specific indicators of workers in the meat and dairy branch, A.P. Lyashko emphasized that there are still many farms which are not making full use of the growing potential for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products. An atmosphere of labor conscientiousness has not been created on the farms in all areas and progressive undertakings and the achievements of science and leading experience are being publicized and introduced into operations in a very weak manner. Importance is being attached to ensuring that the experience of leading livestock breeders and farms receives wide dissemination in all oblasts and rayons and at all kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic.

The present period is a complicated and important one for animal husbandry: the forage base is being established and the farms are being prepared for the wintering period. One of the chief concerns requiring concentrated attention -- procure as much feed as possible for the livestock and ensure reliable preservation and thrifty consumption for it. The possibility still exists of augmenting the feed supplies by means of repeated sowings, of which there are 1.8 million hectares in the republic, additional cuttings of perennial grasses and also by making maximum use of the haulm of sugar beets, grain corn stalks, sunflower heads, the aftergrowth of natural feed lands and the waste products of vegetable production and other sources.

It bears mentioning that these problems are not being solved properly in all areas. Recently the Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the status of affairs with regard to procurements of coarse and succulent feed in Nikolayev Oblast. Here, just as in other southern oblasts, a tense feed situation has developed as a result of drought conditions. However, many farms are failing to make sufficient use of the opportunities available for producing additional feed, the tasks for procuring wild grasses have not been fulfilled, the mowing of perennial grasses is being dragged out, the laying in of mixed silage is being carried out at a slow tempo and a deterioration in the quality of the feed and feed losses are being tolerated during the procurement and storage operations. Similar shortcomings are also being observed in some other oblasts.

The speaker devoted a considerable amount of time to the problems concerned with the efficient use of feed resources. It was emphasized that the economic

consumption of feed consists mainly of good organization in preparing the feed for feeding to the animals. Within the republic there are 412 inter-farm mixed feed plants, 23,000 feed preparation shops and food preparing houses and more than 3,000 feed sites; this makes it possible to organize reliable processing for all of the feed. Each kilogram of feed must be used only in a prepared form.

Special attention must be given to the thrifty consumption of grain forage.

In connection with the conversion of animal husbandry over to winter indoor maintenance, the agricultural organs must decide in the near future which animals are to be held over for the winter -- animals which are healthy and suitable for reproduction.

A.P. Lyashko analyzed in detail the implementation of the comprehensive special purpose programs prepared in the republic for developing dairy cattle husbandry, for increasing beef production and for developing hog and sheep raising, breeding work and others. He emphasized that the soviet and agricultural organs must ensure, based upon purposeful organizational work being carried out at the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, brigades and farms, the fulfillment of all of the indicators called for. This represents an indispensable condition for raising the efficiency of animal husbandry operations, for increasing the production and for improving the quality of the animal husbandry products.

There can be no relaxation in the amount of attention given to those problems concerned with the production and procurements of animal husbandry products on the private plots of the population. They should be provided with maximum assistance in increasing their herds, raising their productivity and in obtaining feed. The tasks for selling young pigs and young poultry to the population must be fulfilled in all areas. More concern must be displayed for the work of subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes.

In solving the urgent problems associated with the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering program, it must firmly be remembered that success in this work starts out in the various areas, on the farms and in the brigades. The communists and all workers must be mobilized in the interest of fulfilling the assigned tasks, the responsibility of the specialists and leaders must be raised, labor and state discipline must be strengthened, all material resources must be consumed in a thrifty manner and a reduction must be achieved in labor expenses for the production of each quintal of product. Special attention must be given to staffing the farms with cadres of livestock breeders, training must be organized, the necessary working and recreation conditions must be created for them and a socialist competition for achieving high final results must be launched on an extensive scale.

In short, use should be made of the experience accumulated last year and all measures should be undertaken aimed at ensuring the successful carrying out of the forthcoming livestock wintering campaign. The carrying out of all of our plans and obligations is greatly dependent upon this being done.

In conclusion, A.P. Lyashko assured the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and



Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yu.V. Andropov that all workers in the Soviet Ukraine, united as they are closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and under the leadership of the republic's party organization, will devote all of their strength, knowledge and experience towards completing the current year in an organized manner and creating a reliable base for the successful fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development for next year and the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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CSO: 184/51

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### REPUBLIC OFFICIAL REVIEWS PROGRESS, POTENTIAL OF ESTONIAN AGRICULTURE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA In Russian 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Kh. Vel'di, 1st deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for the Estonian SSR and chairman of Agroprom for the Estonian SSR: "In Order To Take the Next Step"]

[Excerpts] Each year, on the second Sunday in October, Agricultural Worker's Day is celebrated in our country. At about this time the crops have for the most part been harvested, the feed supplies for the winter have been evaluated and the preliminary results of the economic year can be summarized.

The farmers of Soviet Estonia, together with the workers attached to all branches of the agroindustrial complex in the republic, inspired by the decisions handed down during the May (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks set forth in the Food Program for the Estonian SSR, have this year taken a great forward step towards raising the level of prosperity for the people and satisfying to a better degree the needs of the population.

Last year the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses succeeded in procuring an adequate amount of feed for the winter period, which our remarkable livestock breeders converted into meat, milk and eggs. A high grade was assigned to this work. The Estonian SSR was awarded a diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for having carried out its livestock wintering program in a fine manner and for having increased the production of animal husbandry products during the 1982-1983 winter period. Similar recognition was extended to Khaapsaluskiy and Kingiseppski Rayons and to eight of the republic's farms.

In glancing over the operational results achieved in agriculture this year, we can note with satisfaction that even during the winter period thorough preparations were carried out at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the spring field operations. As a result of good labor organization and favorable weather conditions, the sowing was carried out during the best agrotechnical periods and the quality of this work was considerably higher than that for previous years.

A fine crop of grasses developed on the republic's fields and meadows this year and they were harvested in an organized manner. As a result, more feed

was obtained from these grasses and placed in storage than has ever been the case in the past. Thus more than 1.3 million tons of feed were procured from grasses were procured for the winter in a computation for hay, or 14 percent more than the planned task. Roughly 628,400 tons of hay alone were laid away. By 13 July, the Paydeskiy RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ had reported fulfillment of its plan for procuring grass feed and it was followed immediately by the Rakvereskiy and Pyarnuskiy RAPO's.

The grain crops, owing to the warm weather experienced during July and August, ripened 2-3 weeks earlier than usual this year. Fine weather during the harvesting period made it possible to achieve a high harvest tempo and for the most part to complete the work by 1 September. However, the heat also affected the crop -- the grain was comparatively small. Nevertheless, more grain was delivered to the granaries than was the case last year.

The weather conditions also had an effect on the potatoes. The potato harvest has been practically completed; only on individual fields do tubers still remain to be gathered up. And now it can confidently be stated that despite the adverse factors sufficient potatoes have been placed in storage for satisfying the population's requirements and also for fulfilling the state procurement tasks. According to preliminary data, the average potato yield in the republic is 140 quintals per hectare. However, many experts in achieving high yields for this crop have realized even higher results.

The flax growers performed well this year. The flax was harvested in a timely manner. The sale of flax to the state was carried out in a normal manner as a result of collaboration between the Ministry of Procurements for the USSR and the Lina Production Association.

The field crop growers can take satisfaction in the annual results. At the same time, there are a number of factors which are causing considerable concern in the branch. All too often one sees fields which have become overrun with weeds. This is the result of a poor crop rotation plan, of poor quality plowing and incorrect use of fertilizers. Only complete observance of all of the agronomic requirements and a high culture of labor will make it possible for us to increase further the production of field crop husbandry products and achieve high yields even during years marked by unfavorable weather conditions.

The republic's livestock breeders have achieved many successes. After increasing the productivity of their livestock, they fulfilled successfully their 9 month task for selling animal husbandry products to the state. In the process, 28 percent more livestock and poultry were sold than was the case last year, milk -- more by 15 percent and eggs -- by 3 percent. Improvements were realized in the quality of the products. Roughly 94 percent of the milk sold was of 1st grade quality.

According to preliminary data, the average milk yield per cow during the 9 months was 2,927 kilograms, or 308 more kilograms than the level for last year. All of the prerequisites are available for achieving record milk yields this year. In combination with an increase in the fat content of the milk and a reduction in milk consumption for internal purposes, this will create opportunities for improving the supply of milk and milk products for the population.

Compared to last year, improvements have been realized in the indicators for meat production. Over a period of 9 months, the average daily weight increase for hogs during fattening on farms throughout the republic was 455 grams, or 48 grams higher than last year. The average sales weight for hogs reached 105 kilograms and for cattle -- 430 kilograms, or 25 more kilograms than last year.

These figures are largely the result of work performed by our leading livestock breeders. The socialist competition for experts in machine milking is headed this year by milkmaid Asta Romanovski at the Vykhma Kolkhoz in Vilyandiskiy Rayon, who during the 9 month period obtained 5,719 kilograms of milk from each cow. Another milkmaid at this same farm, Anna Kholdblom, performed successfully during an all-union competition for masters of machine milking. Elli Lyya and Khil'ya Kyagu at the Estoniya Kolkhoz, Maarika Kristmann and Khil'ya Yarvelt at the Pydrangu Sovkhoz and Lidiya Vakhink at the Vyandra Experimental Sovkhoz all achieved more than 5,000 kilograms of milk from each cow in their groups.

Nevertheless, one cannot fail to take note of the shortcomings in the work which stand out very clearly against the background of overall great achievements by the livestock breeders. For example, it is difficult to ignore the fact that the 6 month tasks for selling milk to the state were not carried out by 22 farms and the tasks for cattle and poultry -- by 26 farms.

The achievements realized by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the production of field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products are the result of joint efforts by all of the ministries and departments included in the agroindustrial complex.

The repair enterprises of sel'khoztekhnika fulfilled their plans for the production and sale of products both for 1982 and for the three quarters of 1983. Fine work was performed at the Valgaskiy Association. Its leader, Khenn Pyder, succeeded in forming a collective which possesses an outstanding knowledge of the bottlenecks in agricultural production and the possibilities available for eliminating them. Here they are producing many of the spare parts and items of equipment required for the farms and they are preparing for the production of new units and parts. Some words of thanks should also be directed to the collectives of the Vilyandi, Paydeskiy and Pyarnuskiy Rayon Associations and also the Kuusaluskiy Repair Plant.

At the same time, we must recognize the fact that logistical supply leaves a great deal to be desired. Owing to this fact the farm expenses are very high even for common spare parts for which there is an extreme need.

The republic's land reclamation specialists placed in operation two low fertile land systems -- at Aardla (1271 hectares) and Tarvastu (645 hectares). The construction of low fertile land systems is continuing at Uulu-Suursoo and Layeva. This year the plan for draining water-logged land will be over-fulfilled on 1,500 hectares. Among the land reclamation specialists there are many remarkable experts at their work. For example, a drainage brigade of the Vyruskiy Association, headed by Aleksandr Sooro, was awarded the Pennant imeni Yu.A. Gagarin and the tractor brigade of Villu Lakhe of the Pyarnu Association -- the honorary pennant of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the central committee of the branch professional trade union.



Excavator operator Rayvo Aalman of Vilyandi and tractor operator El'mar Bakhman of Tamsalu were declared to be the winners of the all-union socialist competition. The Leninist Komsomol Prize was awarded to a young excavator operator by the name of Reyn Kyuk of the Vyandraskiy Association.

The party and government are devoting a great amount of attention to improving living conditions in the rural areas and to bringing about social changes in the countryside. The majority of our farms possess a correct understanding of the requirements that have been advanced and they are planning the use of more capital investments in the interest of solving these problems. In 1983 the farms and enterprises of USSR Agroprom allocated 225 million rubles for these purposes, to be used mainly for new construction projects, land reclamation and acquiring equipment.

The Astkolkhhozstroy Association must play a great role in carrying out the construction program. More efficient work is being performed by the kolkhos builders in those rayons and on those farms where the customer and the builder operate in close harmony with one another in behalf of the overall goal. The structure of construction operations in the rural areas is changing substantially. Compared to the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans when production installations were erected at excessive rates, during the 11th Five-Year Plan the center of gravity has shifted more and more over to the construction of installations of a social and cultural-domestic nature. A great improvement should be realized in rural housing construction coincidental with the placing in operation of the first phase of the Pyarnu House-Building Combine.

The workers attached to the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry successfully coped with their seasonal field crop husbandry operations and this year they sold considerably more animal husbandry products to the state than they did last year. Ten thousand tons of early potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries have been imported from other fraternal republics in the interest of ensuring that the population of our republic is supplied with a richer supply of products for their tables. Vegetables are being shipped in packaged form from mechanized storehouses of the Vayda and Eesmyae Sovkhozes.

The USSR Ministry of Procurements has taken steps to ensure that the population is continuously supplied with flour and groats and animal husbandry -- with mixed feed and forage within the limits of the funds made available. This year 588,000 tons of mixed concentrated feed were sold to the farms, with 16,000 tons being produced over and above the plan for 9 months.

Over the past few years, non-fulfillment of the state tasks for procuring animal husbandry products has seriously affected the operational results of enterprises of the meat and dairy industry in the republic. And this year the meat combines of this system have been unable to ensure continuous acceptance of the livestock. The ministry has carried out a great amount of work concerned with expanding the assortment of products and improving the use of raw materials. A requirement exists for improving the organization of livestock acceptance work and ensuring that the population is continuously supplied with meat and dairy products.

The ERSPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies], with its far-flung system of enterprises, has become a full and equal member of the agroindustrial

complex. In 1983 the cooperation specialists coped for the most part with their planned tasks, an increase took place in the commodity turnover of food goods and greater quantities of construction materials were sold in the rural regions. Nevertheless, the ZRSPO must stimulate trade in the rural areas, including the purchasing of surplus agricultural products from the population.

Behind all of our achievements stand people who are deserving of both thanks and recognition. The prestige of the agricultural workers must be raised, more personnel must become familiar with and study the agricultural professions and a new, exemplary, conscientious and industrious generation of farmers must be developed. We have already carried out some work in this regard. As an example, we might cite the organization of patronage assistance between the TPI /Tallinn Polytechnic Institute/ and Paydeskiy Rayon. This year, on farms in this rayon, 35 students worked as combine operators, five worked as drivers and 11 young ladies made it possible for the principal milkmaids to take vacations during the summer. Unfortunately, only a few such examples can be cited.

The creation of an agroindustrial association opened up new opportunities for more efficient use of the labor resources. The peak requirements for manpower for enterprises and farms usually do not coincide and this makes it possible to maneuver these resources. The rayon agroindustrial associations must make better use of this opportunity.

As a result of a national discussion and adoption of the Food Program, a considerable change has taken place in the attitude of municipal workers towards agricultural production and particularly towards the organization of patronage assistance. The ZSSR Ministry of Construction provided fine patronage assistance for the Torma Sovkhoz, the republic's Ministry of Construction Materials -- for the Kungla Kolkhoz and the ZSSR MVD /Ministry of Internal Affairs/ -- for the Alatskivi Sovkhoz. A great amount of patronage assistance was provided to farms by the collectives at such plants as Dvigatel', imeni M.I. Kalinin, Tartu Motor Vehicle Repair, Tartu Instrument Making, the Stroymekhanizatsiya Trust and others.

Beyond any doubt, the rural workers are pleased by this year's operational results. Over a period of three quarters, by means of shock labor, all of the prerequisites were created for carrying out the annual state tasks for the procurement of agricultural products. This will make it possible, during the forthcoming wintering period, to achieve a further increase in the production of animal husbandry products and to establish a strong foundation for fulfilling the plans for 1984.

In behalf of all of the republic's agricultural workers, I wish to thank those city-dwellers, soldiers and students attending technical schools and other schools for the assistance they provided us in procuring feed and harvesting the crops.

Tremendous thanks are extended to all agricultural workers and to all of the republic's labor collectives for their work. I wish you happiness, strong health and success in your work and in developing a new generation of grain growers. Congratulations on the occasion of Agricultural Worker's Day.

## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON APK PLANNING, SUPPLY SYSTEM

Moscow PLANOVYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 10, Oct 83 pp 29-37

[Interview with G.P. Rudenko, chief of the Summary Department of the agroindustrial complex of USSR Gosplan; date and place not specified]

[Text] In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and commencing with the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1984, the planning organs will introduce a new system for planning and logistical supply within the USSR agroindustrial complex system.

The editorial board of the journal asked the chief of the Summary Department of the agroindustrial complex of USSR Gosplan, B.P. Rudenko, to discuss certain problems associated with its use in planning practice.

[Question] What are the objective prerequisites and most important trends for realizing improvements in planning in the APK system?

[Answer] The economic law on the conformity of production relationships to the character and level of development of productive forces requires constant improvements in the forms and methods for planning, which is the central and leading element of administration. During the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov stated: "The chief concern is that of accelerating the work of realizing improvements in the entire sphere of economic management -- administration, planning and the economic mechanism".\*

The principal directions to be followed for improving planning for agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex were set forth in the 14 November 1980 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in Planning and Economic Stimulation for the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products" and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "Improvements in Planning and Intensifying the Effect of the Economic Mechanism With Regard To Raising Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work."

\* Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee 22 November 1982. Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 8.

During a given stage in the development of the socialist economy, it was considered necessary for the work of the agroindustrial complex to be planned as a single entity, with a breakdown by branches belonging to this complex. Thus, when developing the draft plan for 1983, USSR Gosplan for the very first time singled out the agroindustrial complex as an independent object for planning and it thereafter prepared an appropriate section of the state plan for the country's economic and social development for this complex.

The initial experience in preparing a plan for developing the agroindustrial complex revealed opportunities and prospects for improving balanced development for the branches included in its structure. A number of problems associated with interrelationships between branches included in the APK structure can be solved in a more sound manner based upon state interests in increasing the final output.

During the course of preparing the draft plan for development of the agroindustrial complex for 1983, a great amount of attention was given to those problems concerned with implementation of the country's Food Program, achieving proportional and balanced development for all branches included in the APK, eliminating bottlenecks and organizing more efficient interaction among the branches in the interest of increasing the final output of the complex and improving the safeguarding, transporting, processing and delivery of the products to the consumer.

The fulfillment of the assigned tasks for achieving the best degree of balance in the production, processing and service branches of the APK is associated to a considerable degree with the distribution of capital investments and logistical resources. The correct establishment of priorities in their distribution will make it possible to smooth out more rapidly the existing imbalance in the development of allied branches that are associated with the various stages in the production of the final product and to eliminate those bottlenecks which are impeding growth in the output of the agroindustrial complex.

The conversion over to preparing plans for development of the agroindustrial complex as a single entity, with a breakdown by branches, is an important step in improving planning. At the same time, in the interest of utilizing more completely the advantages offered by this form of planning, during the stage devoted to developing the principal trends for the country's economic and social development the control figures for capital investment limits and other important indicators should ideally be made available to the union and autonomous republics, krais and oblasts for the entire agroindustrial complex as a whole, with no breakdown by branches. The territorial organs, based upon the tasks for increasing the production of food goods and agricultural raw materials and the need for improving the existing structure for the agroindustrial complex in a given region, should prepare recommendations for distributing the capital investments and material resources allocated to them among the complex's branches and enterprises. These recommendations, developed in the various areas (from below) and corrected at the republic level, should promote improvements in the interbranch balance for the draft plans developed.

During the next stage, USSR Gosplan, jointly with the branch ministries and union republics, prepares a draft plan from both a territorial and branch



standpoint and this makes it possible to combine in a more efficient manner the territorial and branch principles of planning. This is especially important for the agroindustrial complex since a considerable proportion of the highly perishable products requires timely procurements, transporting, processing and sale.

It is our opinion that there is no basis for the fears being expressed by the ministries and departments that such a system for preparing the plan will result in their playing only a passive role in carrying out the scientific-technical policies associated with developing the respective branches. Indeed we are speaking here only as regards the preliminary stage in developing the plan -- the stage given to developing control figures. If for some reason the recommendations of the union republics do not conform to the requirements for developing a particular branch, they can be corrected taking into account the national economic interests for the next stage in development of the plan in USSR Gosplan.

At the same time, an improvement in the role played by the territorial organs in planning during the control figure stage would make it possible to avert disproportions in developing the branches of agriculture and the processing industry. We are of the opinion that such an approach for planning for the agroindustrial complex would make it possible to achieve harmonious operations for all elements of the APK, take into account the recommendations received from the various areas to the maximum possible degree and ensure coordination of the territorial plans for the various branches and the preparation of balanced plans for developing the agroindustrial complexes of individual regions. This proposal warrants attention and requires additional work.

/Question/ What is the present system of planning for the agroindustrial complex of the USSR?

/Answer/ USSR Gosplan develops control figures in accordance with indicators for the development of the USSR agroindustrial complex, with a breakdown according to union republics, ministries and departments of the USSR. They are:

...volumes of procurements and deliveries of agricultural products to the all-union fund, to the union republic councils of ministers;

...production of industrial goods, raw material deliveries for processing, capital construction, logistical support and other indicators -- to the union republic councils of ministers for the agroindustrial complex as a whole, with a breakdown by branches (according to enterprises and organizations of republic subordination) and to the USSR ministries and departments included in the structure of the agroindustrial complex, in conformity with the existing system. In addition, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is provided with control figures for the "agricultural" branch as a whole.

The USSR ministries and departments included in the structure of the agroindustrial complex provide control figures for the volumes of industrial goods produced, capital construction, logistical support and other indicators to the union republic ministries and departments and also to the enterprises and

organizations of union subordination and they inform the union republic councils of ministers regarding these indicators. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika provide control figures for the enterprises and organizations of union subordination and they report them to the union republic councils of ministers.

The union republic councils of ministers are tasked with ensuring that control figures for the development of the agroindustrial complex are made available to the union republic ministries and departments which are not supplied with control figures by the appropriate ministries and departments of the USSR (excluding control figures for state procurements of agricultural products) and also to oblasts, krais, autonomous republics, rayons and agricultural, industrial and other enterprises and organizations.

In addition to control figures for the agricultural product procurement volumes and production volumes for industrial goods, the enterprises must have control figures for the capital investment limits, the delivery volumes for mineral fertilizers, machines and equipment (in accordance with the established nomenclature) and for other indicators.

The control figures provided to enterprises and organizations within the system of union republic ministries and departments, in the interest of ensuring coordination with the control figures for the agroindustrial complex of a republic, kray, oblast or rayon on the whole, must be coordinated respectively with the state plans of the union republics and respective planning organs in the various areas.

Guided by the control figures, the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of branches of the agroindustrial complex prepare draft five-year plans for economic and social development (with a distribution of tasks by years) and they present them within the established periods to their higher organs and to the rayon agroindustrial associations. In the process, enterprises and organizations of USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya Association, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are preparing draft plans for the production-technical servicing of farms, the repair of equipment, land reclamation work, the use of chemical processes on the land and for capital construction, based upon requests submitted by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and the control figures for established indicators.

The rayon agroindustrial associations examine the draft plans that are submitted and hand down decisions on them in conformity with the rights and obligations in the area of planning, as set forth in the standard statute for a rayon agroindustrial association.

The executive committees of rayon councils of people's deputies present the draft five-year plans for development of the agroindustrial complex to the executive committees of oblast and kray councils of people's deputies and to the councils of ministers of autonomous or union (not having a breakdown by oblasts) republics.

The draft five-year plans for development of the agroindustrial complex of oblasts, krais and autonomous republics are examined by the executive committees of oblast and krai councils of people's deputies and by the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and they are presented to the union republic councils of ministers. The oblast, krai and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations participate in the work of examining the mentioned draft plans in conformity with the standard statute governing these associations.

The union republic ministries and departments present the draft five-year plans to the union republic councils of ministers and to the appropriate USSR ministries and departments.

The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR ministries and departments, based upon control figures and the draft five-year plans for developing the oblast, krai and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations and also the draft plans for developing the branches, presented to them respectively by the union republic ministries and departments and by the enterprises and organizations directly subordinate to them, form the draft five-year plans for developing the agroindustrial complexes of union republics and the draft five-year plans for USSR ministries and departments (with a distribution of tasks by years) and they present them to USSR Gosplan within the established periods.

Question What is the chief peculiarity associated with an annual plan, distance from a five-year plan, and what role is played by the agricultural enterprises themselves in the development of the planning indicators?

Answer The tasks and economic norms for the five-year plan for a given year must serve as the foundation for the draft annual plans for developing the agroindustrial complex. In the process, the plans call for the tasks to be defined more clearly, for use to be made of the latest achievements of science, engineering and leading experience and for the carrying out of economic and organizational measures aimed at ensuring fulfillment of the five-year plan.

At the same time, the established list of indicators provided "from on high" to the agricultural enterprises must be adhered to in a very strict manner and indicators must not be imposed upon them for the sowing areas, the number of livestock, the agricultural crop yields and others not called for in the appropriate decrees issued by the senior organs.

The indicators for agricultural development and the system for presenting USSR Gosplan with the draft five-year plans and annual plans and the recommendations for them for the "agriculture" branch as a whole were established in conformity with the 14 November 1980 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in Planning and in Stimulating the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products."

The production volumes for agricultural products for the rayons, oblasts, krais and republics are formed based upon the plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and upon the need for ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the established plans for procuring these products.

In the interest of achieving more complete use of the fruit and vegetable resources, in order to improve the supply of goods for the population, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, the kray executive committees and the oblast executive committees, when developing the plans for using the vegetables, melon crops, fruit and berries (excluding table grapes, common onions and garlic), must ignore up to 10 percent of the planned volume of state procurements of the mentioned products sold by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises to the organizations of consumer cooperation and at kolkhoz markets, in conformity with the 5 August 1984 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Additional Measures for Expanding the Sale By Kolkhozes, Sovkhoses and Other Agricultural Enterprises of Fruit and Vegetable Products To Organizations of Consumer Cooperation and at Kolkhoz Markets."

/Question/ Are there differences (and what kind are they) in the system of planning for farms which produce marketable products and farms which produce products of a special nature (seed, pedigree cattle and so forth)?

/Answer/ A rather extensive network of specialized enterprises has been created in the country for the express purpose of producing pedigree animals, elite seed and other products of a special nature. Planning practices which existed earlier enabled the local organs, at the expense of national economic interests to establish tasks for the production of conventional marketable products.

It is now considered advisable for the plans for state procurements of agricultural products for breeding, seed production and other specialized farms, that are directly subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Medical Industry, to be established by these ministries with subsequent approval of them by those rayon councils of worker's deputies, on whose territories the mentioned farms are located, and included in the plans for the respective rayons. Such a system will make it possible for the specialized enterprises to carry out the special purpose tasks assigned to them in a more successful manner.

/Question/ Do the plans call for a new system of planning for coordinating agricultural development in the various areas with the processing industry and with the implementation of measures for social development?

/Answer/ When preparing the draft plans for developing the agroindustrial complex for rayons, oblasts, krays and autonomous and union republics, the following must be prepared: long-range plans for specialization and the distribution of agricultural production, enterprises for the acceptance, processing and storage of agricultural products, repair-technical workshops and also plans for the development of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration based upon recommendations by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of branches of the agroindustrial complex; comprehensive food and other special purpose programs, by ensuring the necessary coordination of these programs with the appropriate sections of the plan and with the material and financial resources allocated for these purposes; a summary section for the entire complex of measures in the sphere of social development.



/Question/ What rights do the new organs of APK administration have and what type of interaction exists between them and the organs of the branch ministries and departments with regard to logistical supply for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises of the complex?

/Answer/ In the work of implementing improvements in planning and logistical supply for the branches of the agroindustrial complex, great importance will be attached to expanding the rights of the territorial organs of administration. Thus the union republic councils of ministers are authorized to distribute, when necessary, during the 1st quarter and by agreement with the appropriate USSR ministries and departments, the limits for capital investments and construction-installation work among the branches of the agroindustrial complex, for use in overcoming backwardness and disproportions in the development of the individual branches. In the process, the volume of capital investments and construction-installation work employed must not exceed 15 percent of their overall volume for the respective branch. The redistribution must be carried out with no change in the established plans for placing fixed capital and capabilities in operation or in the plans for the production, procurements and sale of products. The introduction of such a system for correcting the capital construction task makes it possible to utilize capital investments intended for developing the APK in a more efficient manner and with the specific conditions being taken into account.

In the interest of creating the conditions required by the agroindustrial associations for carrying out the functions assigned to them in the area of logistical supply, it has been established that the logistical supply plans of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex are a component part of the five-year and annual plans and that they are formed based upon requests received from the farms for logistical resources.

The requests prepared in the established manner by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations for logistical resources, in accordance with the nomenclature for the state plan of USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and USSR ministries and departments, are examined in advance by the rayon, oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations and introduced into the respective organs.

USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry as well as the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and based upon requisition-accounts, is forming a requisition-account for logistical resources in accordance with the nomenclature for products of the state plan and USSR Gosplan and is presenting it to USSR Gosplan.

In accordance with the nomenclature for products of USSR Gossnab and the USSR ministries and departments, as made available for agriculture, the summary requisition-accounts, including those for spare parts, are presented by USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya Association respectively to USSR Gossnab and the USSR ministries and departments. For individual types of the mentioned products, as determined by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the requisitions are coordinated with this ministry.

The funds required for satisfying the needs of agriculture in accordance with the nomenclature for USSR Gosplan (excluding products allocated by a separate line to USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya Association) and in accordance with the nomenclature for USSR ministries and departments are allocated in the established manner to the union republic councils of ministers and the USSR ministries and departments by USSR Gosplan and its territorial organs and also by the USSR ministries and departments. The distribution of products allocated to Goskomsel'khoztekhnika USSR by a separate line, in accordance with the nomenclature defined by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, is carried out jointly with this ministry.

The draft five-year and annual plans for the distribution of logistical resources among kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations belonging to agroindustrial associations are examined by the rayon, oblast, kray and republic agroindustrial associations in conformity with their rights in the sphere of logistical supply, as stipulated in the standard statutes for the mentioned associations.

For the successful operation of agricultural enterprises, great importance will be attached to the correct and practical implementation of the statute on planning production-technical services for them based upon requisitions.

Requisitions for logistical resources have been received from kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the past. But owing to the fact that their overall total was not limited from above, the farms, out of fear that the requisitions would be reduced in volume, requested more resources than were actually required. For this same reason, the farm requisitions are corrected in the form of increases at each subsequent level of administration. As a result, the total amount of such requisitions exceeds to a considerable degree the true requirements of agriculture for material resources.

Since it is not possible to satisfy fully the raised requirements, the capital-producing ministries and departments select from the requisitions received that nomenclature and those material resource volumes which suit them most and which can fulfill the plan more easily without having to reorganize production operations.

As a result, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes do not receive the materials they require, the material resource structure is improved only slowly and quite often the farms are supplied with equipment that is not needed and this imposes a heavy burden on the economies of the enterprises.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings in the planning of logistical supply, we are of the opinion that the total amount of material resources (in a monetary expression) should be defined and made available during the control figure stage to the territorial organs of administration. The latter themselves must determine the logistical resource structure (tractors and combines, transport equipment, mineral fertilizers, mixed feed from state resources and so forth) that is most acceptable for their purposes. Since the total amount of these resources will be limited from above, a rayon, oblast or republic will not be able to increase the kolkhoz and sovkhoz requisitions and

USSR Gosplan will thus have a better idea as to the farm requirements for material resources and can thereafter direct the work of the capital-producing branches in satisfying these requirements.

In the interest of creating the conditions required by the newly created agroindustrial associations for fulfilling the functions assigned to them, it has been established that the logistical supply plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex are a component part of the five-year and annual plans of the ministries, departments and union republics and that they are formed based upon farm requisitions for logistical resources in the volumes required by them for fulfilling their plans.

During the period following the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the deliveries of material resources to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased sharply. The requirements for deficit types of material resources will gradually be satisfied and this will make it possible to convert over from a limited distribution of these resources to selling them in keeping with the kolkhoz and sovkhos requirements. As new types of resources become available, their nomenclature for the purpose of free sales will be expanded.

At the same time, more strict norms should be established for those material resources which are in very short supply (mixed feed and so forth). Those farms which are conforming to these norms could, with advantage to both themselves and the state, expand their production of agricultural products.

The same can be done in the case of other resources, particularly mineral fertilizers. In Belorussia, over a period of many years, they have been distributed among the farms based upon the effectiveness of their use in past years. This had a positive effect on growth in the agricultural crop yields. Just as in Belorussia, fertilizers are also distributed in the Lithuanian SSR based upon the principle of obtaining a maximum return from them. As a result of a certain redistribution of fertilizers, the republic is realizing 6 percent additional growth in field crop husbandry output.

By way of supporting those farms which are receiving reduced volumes of fertilizer deliveries, raised volumes of concentrated feed are being supplied to them, the cost of which is lower than local grain production. In this manner, better use of the resources is ensured. The development and introduction of such norms in all areas are making it possible to raise the effectiveness of use of logistical resources.

Question In connection with improving planning and logistical supply, what problems in your opinion should the APK workers strive to find solutions for?

Answer In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, measures should be undertaken aimed at introducing into agriculture the normative method for planning capital investments and material resources, bearing in mind the need for coordinating them closely with the planned volumes for the production and procurements of agricultural products.

In this regard, a system of mutually coordinated norms for planning at all levels of management (norms and normatives for specific capital investments, capital-output ratio, requirements for various types of material resources and so forth) and also a planning method involving the use of a system of normatives should ideally be developed.

One very important question with regard to solving this problem is that of obtaining a high quality evaluation of the land. Such an evaluation has been developed and is being employed in planning practice in many union republics, krais and oblasts, where it is providing a good foundation for tasks associated with the procurements of products and allocation of the required capital investments and material resources. However, owing to the absence of common methodological direction for the mentioned developments, it is difficult to employ uncoordinated data for evaluating land for the country as a whole. Under the direction of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, competent organizations must complete as rapidly as possible the work of obtaining high quality evaluations for land using the same method for the entire country.

For efficient use of the country's bioclimatic potential, importance is attached to improving the distribution and specialization of agricultural production. The solving of this problem is closely associated with the distribution of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products. During the current decade the capabilities of the processing enterprises will be increased at rapid rates. They must be created taking into account the prospects for the development and distribution of agricultural production.

This year the processing branches, taking into account the departmental interests, will strive to build mainly large enterprises. This will result in a situation wherein the agricultural products will have to be shipped over great distances. Hence, increases will take place in transport expenses and product losses and the quality of the products will decline.

A vital problem in this regard will be that of developing a general plan for the distribution of agroindustrial production throughout the country. The construction of new and the modernization of old enterprises must be carried out strictly on the basis of this plan and in keeping with the national economic interests.

In addition to improvements in the principles of branch and territorial planning, the formation and development of the agroindustrial complex as a common object for planning and administration require the use of new approaches for developing the draft plans. In order to better justify the selection of the most efficient means for supplying the country's population with individual types of food goods, it will be necessary to develop draft plans for special-purpose product sub-complexes, that is, for individual types of final products (baked goods, sugar, fruit and vegetable products, meat and the products obtained from the processing of meat and so forth). A special purpose approach to planning will ensure a concentration of forces and resources for achieving the final results.

Each product sub-complex must set forth the most effective means for providing the population with a specific type of product and also a scientific study of



the various alternatives for achieving the final goal -- by increasing the production of agricultural products and raw materials, reducing the losses in such products and materials, increasing output yield per unit of initial raw material by intensifying its processing and improving the use of secondary resources, reducing the expenditures of food products for technical purposes by replacing them with products of artificial synthesis and so forth.

A balanced coordination of all indicators which describe the development of production for a particular type of finished product will make it possible to overcome the inter-branch disproportions and lack of coordination and ensure proportionality in the development of all elements of the agroindustrial complex. This will create the prerequisites required for their most complete use in all elements of the same technological chain.

Improvements in the system of planning and in the entire economic mechanism will promote an increase in the efficiency of use of production resources, an acceleration in the growth rates for the production of agricultural products, improvements in their quality and the successful implementation of the Food Program.

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7026

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## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### EXPERIENCE OF TWO RAPOS IN RESTRUCTURING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Account of Saratov Area Official

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 39, 23 Sep 83 pp 2-3

[Article by V. Dolgov, chairman of the Council of the Balakovskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, Saratov Oblast: "Clarity of the Goal"]

[Text] The grain harvest campaign is continuing to advance further to the east. On the autumn palette the strong gold color of the fields is being replaced by the deep blackness of autumn plowed land. This year's harvest has been delivered to the granaries in practically the entire European part of the country.

This current year has been a difficult one for the farmers of Russia. But notwithstanding the caprices of nature, they succeeded in obtaining a fine harvest from their fields. A majority of the farms in oblasts in the southern part of the republic, the central and central-chernozem regions, the nonchernozem zone and in the Volga area coped successfully with their plans and socialist obligations.

This year the fields in Saratov Oblast furnished a fine yield of grain. Moreover the crop was harvested in a timely manner and without losses. In the middle of September, the oblast's farmers reported that 3,605,000 tons of grain had been sold to the state. In addition to examples of selfless labor by the farmers, this year's grain campaign has also furnished proof of the advantages offered by those innovations in agricultural production which appeared in the rural areas following the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The rayon agroindustrial associations are becoming stronger, the partners of the farmers are displaying greater interest and greater use is being made of the advantages offered by the brigade contract method. The kolkhoz and sovkhos workers and their leaders and specialists are beginning to work in a more calm, confident and, most importantly, more industrious and responsible manner. All of these factors played a significant role in the successful carrying out of this year's grain harvest campaign.

Today we are discussing the farmers in Saratov Oblast -- the problems they will encounter during the course of reorganizing agricultural production, the methods for solving them, the initial successes achieved by the agricultural workers, the people and the work and concerns of those engaged in cultivating this land.

Concealed within rural life is a certain amount of drama. And the more complicated the world around us becomes, the greater the importance of the relationship between man and the land -- the source and primary reason for his well being.

During a conference conducted in the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April 1983, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that under modern conditions special importance is attached to the problem of carrying out work with the leading personnel of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The complicated tasks confronting agriculture, the increasing use of scientific and engineering achievements and the conversion over to progressive forms for labor and wages are imposing high and, in many instances, new requirements upon our leading personnel.

Special individuals must be found and provided with special qualities for protecting the land. In addition to administrative talents, these qualities must also include an ability to unite and organize the creative energies of the personnel. It is obvious that many years are required for accomplishing this. But indeed how many truly genuine workers do we have at our disposal?

It is my opinion that a rayon agroindustrial association is capable of developing collective experience into collective responsibility for the land at any kolkhoz or sovkhoz that happens to be involved.

It was not too long ago that a discussion took place in my office on the fate of the first offspring of the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association] -- a mixed feed plant. It must provide concentrated feed for many farms in the rayon. The chief concern -- where are the funds to come from? The Balakovskiy RAPO commenced its operations on the basis of low profitability farms. Of 15 kolkhozes, only one was operating at a profit -- the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks -- the only one having its own working capital.

And the plant is needed. How can a solution be found? Those who attended the meeting -- representatives of organizations in the rayon -- energetically argued amongst one another, expressed their opinions and thereafter contacted the oblast organizations by telephone for clarification and also to learn who was correct.

Let us bypass the arguments and view the problem from a different aspect -- the first model of mutual understanding was actually developed and a type of business-like game commenced. The personnel attempted to ascertain how great the potential of the RAPO really is, that is, their combined potential. In other words, what can they do and what can they not do. The new form for administering the rayon agroindustrial complex will be placed in operation by means of joint plans, during the discussion of which the decisive votes will be cast by the leaders of the farms.

The expression "master of the land," which the agricultural writers have attached to the RAPO councils, has already appeared on the pages of magazines and newspapers. The expression is a clear one and pleasing to many individuals and yet it creates the impression that a RAPO is the only owner of an entire territory -- in short, just one large kolkhoz.

Actually, we are speaking here of the need for achieving a collective and, it follows, mutually responsible management for all offshoots of rural life in a rayon, such that the agroindustrial complex in the form of all of its leaders would consider itself to be the principal party responsible for the fate of the harvest.

Thus we are creating a new system for managing the agroindustrial complex. What brought this about? During this five-year plan the Russian rural areas will be provided with 68.6 billion rubles, 846,000 tractors, 338,000 combines and 508,000 trucks. This represents a tremendous amount of national property. But by itself it does not ensure a sharp increase in food goods. A situation has developed wherein, even with increasing deliveries of equipment and fertilizers, no qualitative changes are being achieved. They can be achieved, and this is completely obvious, only if there is good organization.

"Generally speaking, the chief productive force" stated Comrade Yu.V. Andropov during the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "is certainly man and his labor activity. Here I have in mind not only conscientious discipline and a creative attitude towards work, but also the efficient and skilful organization of the work performed by the personnel and the payments for that work."

It would be wrong to hope that the reorganization could be carried out in the absence of great problems. Whereas not too long ago the chairman of the kolkhoz negotiated both with Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya, obtaining spare parts from the former and mineral fertilizers from the latter and in the process they always made a profit, while he as the state's bread-winner had difficulty making ends meet, today he is no longer quick to believe that his partners are imbued with unprecedented agrarian altruism and no longer wish to receive illegal and actually unearned excess profits.

And we intend to deprive the contractor of easy money and to make his income dependent only upon the harvest.

I do not wish to imply that the departments are singling out such villains in all instances. Here is what the chairman of the Rossel'khozkhimiya Association V. Bel'chenko had to say: "Thought must be given to creating economic conditions for Sel'khozkhimiya which will ensure that a farmer earns a profit from its operations."

But this is another subject entirely!

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improving Economic Interrelationships Between Agriculture and Other Branches of the National Economy," the task is assigned of raising the responsibility of enterprises and organizations which provide services for the



kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations for increasing the production and procurements of agricultural products and for the quality and schedules for carrying out the work and providing services.

The agricultural administration managed the affairs of 24 sovkhoses and kolkhozes. And 47 organizations were represented in the RAPO Council -- Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya specialists, land reclamation specialists, builders, procurement specialists, those who process the initial raw materials and naturally the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It would be wrong to state that the agroindustrial complex which existed earlier and whose departments were dispersed merged its finances and appeared as one legal entity. All retained their independence. Although there were some who without sufficient basis condemned the legal force of the decisions handed down by the RAPO Council. They still appear to be only in the nature of recommendations.

But the RAPO Council possesses definite levers for exerting influence. We can approve the rates for services for the farmers and livestock breeders and distribute the appropriations, credits, capital investments and a portion of the logistical resources allocated for the rayon.

The initial excitement is gradually abating. The RAPO mechanism is beginning to move. For example, the indicators for milk have changed sharply. Last year, 1st grade milk accounted for only 30 percent of the overall deliveries and this year -- almost 60 percent. What brought about this change? It must be assumed that the cows are the same here.

Earlier the milk processors were not impressed by the indicators of the livestock breeders. And quite often fresh products characterized by lowered quality were accepted -- this created hidden reserves for the plant. And the members of the council found themselves aligned with the producers of the milk.

However, it was not all this simple.

I recall the words of the director of the Bashkir Mosyagutovskiy Sovkhoz V. Yarushin, which I read in a Russian publication: "It is like concealing old defects behind a new mask." Yes, in order for such a representative organ as the RAPO Council to consider itself to be the master in the fullest sense of this word, it must display more determination than has earlier been the case. Was this not the essence of the discussion which took place during the May (1982) and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee -- to provide the farmers and livestock breeders with greater independence and to release them from receiving petty support while simultaneously raising their responsibility for the fulfillment of plans?

At times we include too much detail in our instructions and resolutions: when to sow, how to sow and how to harvest the crops. It is as though we fear that the kolkhoz workers, in the absence of instructions from us, will be unable to harness their horses to the wagons correctly," -- taken from "Rayon Work Routine" by Valentina Ovechkina, "It is as though we have no concern for the work being performed by the grain growers. We tie ourselves down with trivial matters and paralyze the wise initiative of the personnel. If we have no faith in the capabilities of a kolkhoz chairman or the director of an MTS [machine and tractor station], then they should not be retained. Agriculture requires flexibility, boldness and resourcefulness."

Sunflowers can be cultivated on the same field only once every 8-9 years, no earlier. At such times the number of pests and diseases will be less and the land will have acquired the strength required for cultivating this crop, which in the manner of a pump draws nutrients from the soil. Yet on our tracts sunflowers are returned every sixth year. This obviously results in decreased yields and in a drop in the price or value of a hectare.

Why is it that the plan is not concerned more with the final product?

Indeed, we supply the country not with hectares but with the fruit obtained therefrom. A farmer has a better knowledge of the amount of land to be occupied by a crop. Not 13,000 hectares for the sunflower seed, but a lesser amount. But rich and generous soil with the best predecessor crop arrangements should be selected. And a harvest will be obtained with fewer expenditures of resources.

The economy realized in the use of soil could be used for one purpose or another, for fallow for example; allow the land to increase in strength. This is a reasonable thought -- who can argue against it? However, if we use our authority to change the structure of the area under crops, the oblast agricultural administration will not approve it.

The CPSU Central Committee, after examining the question concerning the work of the Saratov Oblast Party Committee, emphasized the intolerability of substituting new organs for administering the agroindustrial complex and requested that their operations be monitored constantly and their authority raised.

If we are still discussing the forces of inertia, then some mention should be made regarding meetings. Just as in the past, their number is increasing rather than decreasing. Although in all areas we are condemning meetings marked by excessive talkativeness. It was not too long ago that I was summoned to the city of Engels. The VolzhNIIGIM Institute was engaged in carrying out a discussion there on the virtues of a certain type of water. Why did they summon me? For what purpose? Within the rayon there is a chief for the Department of Land Irrigation and it is he who should have participated in discussing this problem.

We hope that greater trust will be placed in the Council as the competence of the RAPO becomes stronger. It is difficult to change a system of control that has existed for decades. In addition to ourselves, the rayon and oblast elements are also learning how to operate under the new conditions.

The plans for this year have already been composed. However, in the future the Council and its organizations will display greater responsibility for everything taking place in the rayon.

#### Developmental Problems in Bryansk Area

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Sep 83 p 2

/Article by A. Subbotin, chairman of the RAPO Council, Pochepskiy Rayon, Bryansk Oblast: "We Are Concentrating Our Strengths on the Chief Concern"/

/Text/ Following the creation of the agroindustrial association, the workers attached to the rayon agricultural administration had to solve many new tasks, mainly of an inter-departmental nature. What is restraining the specialists from carrying out their tasks, why are the resources for exerting influence on our agricultural partners inadequate and would it not be wise to wait for new instructions? But the rayon CPSU committee and the party organization of the rayon agricultural administration decided otherwise: the working staff of the RAPO council has many rights and yet nobody gave it the right to act in a passive manner. Thus from the very beginning importance has been attached to actively improving relationships among the partners in the agroindustrial complex.

And it is rather large. Twenty sovkhoses and 11 kolkhoses in the rayon have 140,000 hectares of agricultural land and account for 9-12 percent of the oblast's grain, potatoes, milk and meat sales. They are carrying out this production jointly with partners -- 11 service and 10 procurement and processing enterprises.

What is the best way for utilizing the experience and knowledge of the rayon specialists? We gave careful thought to the structure of all of the services and to the official duties of the workers.

The Department for Planning and Inter-Branch Relationships is becoming a leading structural element of the administration. In addition to economists, bookkeepers, auditors and legal consultants, its structure also includes branch specialists, since there are many concerns with regard to improving relationships with the partners.

The RAPO council has entrusted a portion of the administrative and production-economic functions to enterprises and organizations which carry out corresponding tasks as part of their principal operations. By way of illustration, the duties of the single agrochemical service are being carried out completely by the staff of the raysel'khozkhimiya. Its leader, A. Tkachev, is by RAPO council deputy and is responsible for the work of a plant protection station, support points for the use of chemical processes, kolkhoz and sovkhos fertility detachments and inter-farm airfields. It must carry out a great amount of work.

Two thirds of the rayon's arable land -- acid soil which is poor in organic materials and nutrients. But raysel'khozkhimiya is still carrying out no more than one half of the required volume of lime and phosphorus applications to the fields. It accounts for only one tenth of the work concerned with providing chemical protection for the crops and applying mineral fertilizers.

The association's council has outlined measures for improving agrochemical services for the kolkhoses and sovkhoses. A support point for the use of chemical processes was created at a remote farm which has more machine operators than neighbors. It will provide assistance in organizing agrochemical services for four farms which earlier did not take advantage of the services offered by Sel'khozkhimiya.

The rayon association of Sel'khoztehnika is obligated to display concern for organizing repair and technical servicing work at all farms and enterprises.

Its leader, V. Lomko, is also the deputy chairman of the RAPO council for mechanization.

A business-like approach and enterprise must be displayed in this sector. We are not pleased with the fact that in recent years the average duration for repair work on tractors, carried out in kolkhoz and sovkhos workshops, has reached 57-60 days. This is too expensive for the farms.

A simple requirement exists for having Sel'khoztekhnika exert more influence over the organization of repair operations at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. From the beginning the RAPO council admitted that a need existed for improving the use of the repair workshops on the farms. Would it not be more profitable to have them specialize in the restoration of one or two types of similar and more complicated machines belonging to neighboring sovkhoses and kolkhozes?

From a practical standpoint, this would appear as follows. The rayon was divided into six zones, with each having 20,000-25,000 hectares of agricultural land. And four to six farms cooperate with one another and jointly repair their tractors, grain and potato combines and complicated items of feed harvesting equipment. Raysel'khoztekhnika furnishes assistance in the form of equipment and spare parts, recommends the use of progressive technologies and provides consultations and control over the specialists.

The initial results are pleasing: on average, the repair of caterpillar tractors now requires 8 days. Yes and the expenses have turned out to be lower than those in repair workshops of Sel'khoztekhnika. And certainly the equipment is being prepared in a more reliable manner.

It would be premature to assume that raysel'khoztekhnika has fully found its place in the rayon APK /agroindustrial complex/. It must be confessed that the deputy chairman of the RAPO for mechanization is still not fulfilling his functions with regard to managing allied services -- Sel'khozenenergo, Transsel'khoztekhnika, PMK /mobile mechanized column/ of Bryansksel'khoz-montazhkomplekt. The problem is explained to a large degree by the fact that 80 percent of the marketable output of raysel'khoztekhnika is being produced by specialized workshops for the repair of powerful tractors. The leader and his subordinate staff are devoting a maximum amount of attention to this inter-rayon -- and important beyond any doubt -- enterprise.

We consider the solution for the situation that has developed to be that of combining the specialized workshops into an independent repair enterprise. Perhaps there is another solution for the problem. But in any case importance is attached to ensuring, in behalf of the leader of raysel'khoztekhnika, that a maximum amount of attention is given to satisfying the interests of the RAPO enterprises.

Six inter-branch committees are providing the RAPO council and its working staff with active assistance. They are headed by experienced farm leaders. Together with the specialists they examine the draft plans and develop an overall opinion, after which the matter is discussed in the RAPO council. We are striving to provide the farm and enterprise leaders and specialists with a maximum amount of independence. And at the same time, we are holding them strictly accountable for fulfillment of the plans and for the efficient use of resources.



An object of special attention is the introduction of progressive forms for organization and wages. Forty two contractual teams and detachments are cultivating more than one half of the rayon's arable land. And 64 farm collectives have converted over to contractual operations.

As a result of the raised procurement prices and the bonuses added on to them, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have already earned approximately 5 million rubles. These funds must be used for further increasing the production and sale of products and strengthening the farm economies. The RAPO council examined very thoroughly the measures being carried out by each kolkhoz and sovkhos aimed at achieving efficient use of resources and it has organized control over the carrying out of these measures.

The economic conditions of management can be smoothed out with the aid of centralized economic incentive funds. The RAPO has concentrated 160,000 rubles worth of combined monetary funds. Success has been achieved in furnishing assistance to backward enterprises and certain measures have been carried out for the purpose of strengthening the farms. And the results of this work are readily apparent. The rayon has over-fulfilled its plan for selling grain to the state and it is carrying out potato procurements successfully. Compared to last year's levels, 500 more tons of meat and 3,000 more tons of milk have been sold. According to preliminary estimates, this year's profitability level will be approximately 26 percent.

Certainly, this represents only the initial steps taken along the path leading to improvements in the efficiency of the rayon's agroindustrial complex. Many reserves still remain untouched. Nor are all of us capable of utilizing these reserves by ourselves.

For example, it was comparatively recently that a large batch of lime materials was delivered to raysel'khozkhimiya. These materials turned out to be cheaper than planned and their quality was excellent. It would seem that all would have been pleased with this development: the tasks for liming the soils could be carried out with reduced expenditures. But there was one problem: it turns out that the agrochemists had not fulfilled their sales plan and thus the collective was deprived of the bonuses which we believe it had earned based upon the results of the second quarter. The question might very well be asked: how can such situations develop? On the one hand there is direct profit for the farms and, on the other hand -- disappointment for the Sel'khozkhimiya workers.

Or still another example. Aware that new statutes are being introduced this year in Sel'khozkhimiya and Sel'khoztekhnika regarding material incentives and that the conditions for issuing such incentives must be approved by the RAPO council, we repeatedly mentioned the fact that it would be necessary to present all materials in a timely manner. However, our requests and requirements were ignored. The oblast organs provided the appropriate rayon services with the new conditions for awarding bonuses, with a stern stipulation: no changes were to be tolerated. And once again the principal condition for awarding bonuses -- the volume of sales and profits.

Certainly, the shortcomings mentioned are inhibiting the mutual relationships of the partners in the agroindustrial complex. And this in no way justifies

a passive attitude on the part of specialists attached to the RAPO working staff. Collective thought, joint discussion of problems, initiative and enterprise will invariably overcome the difficulties which arise and raise the authority of the new organs of administration in the rural areas.

7026

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## AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

### INTERRELATIONS OF RSFSR AGRICULTURE, SERVICE BRANCHES EVALUATED

Moscow SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII in Russian No 9, Sep 83 pp 2-3

/Article by G. Kulik, chief of the Main Planning-Economic Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Strengthening Collaboration Among Partners"/

/Text/ In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in July 1983 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Improving Economic Interrelationships of Agriculture With Other Branches of the National Economy." It is aimed at raising the responsibility of enterprises and organizations which provide services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with regard to increasing the production and procurements of agricultural products and improving the quality of the services being provided for the farms.

Those enterprises and organizations engaged in providing services for kolkhozes and sovkhoses must display greater interest in achieving high final results. Commencing this year, an increase in the production of agricultural products and an improvement in labor productivity at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses being provided with services, compared to the level achieved during the preceding 5 years, must serve as the basis for evaluating the work of the farm partners within the Sel'khoztekhnika system. The fulfillment of contractual obligations for all types of production-technical support for the farms, the quality of the work performed and services rendered and the expenses incurred for carrying them out must all be taken into account.

An evaluation of the work of Sel'khozkhimiya associations will be determined by growth in the production of field crop husbandry products at farms being serviced, compared to the level achieved during the preceding 5 years, by the effectiveness of use of fertilizers and plant protective agents and by the fulfillment of contractual obligations associated with providing agrochemical services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The work of aquicultural and repair-operational organizations and enterprises will be evaluated mainly on the basis of growth in the production of field crop husbandry products on reclaimed lands, compared to the level achieved during the preceding 5 years. Consideration will also be given to achieving

the planned yields for agricultural crops on newly developed lands and also to the fulfillment of all contractual obligations with regard to providing services for the farms.

The fulfillment of the state plan for procurements and growth in the volumes of such procurements, also compared to the level achieved over the past 5 years, serve as the basis for evaluating the work of the procurement enterprises and organizations. In addition, the proper safeguarding of the products procured, the timely processing and delivery of high quality products and a reduction in the expenses associated with this work must all be taken into account.

In conformity with these requirements, the enterprises and organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya and procurement and aquicultural organizations and enterprises must form funds for material incentives, social-cultural measures and housing construction and issue bonuses to leading workers and specialists.

All of the measures adopted are making it possible to achieve a situation wherein the operational results of these enterprises will be determined not by the turnover of goods or the volume of work carried out but rather by the final result -- growth in the production and procurements of agricultural products.

The decree also calls for an entire series of measures aimed at lowering the cost of services and work performed by various service organizations. This problem is of exceptional importance today. The fact of the matter is that the profitability of agricultural production has declined noticeably in recent years, the production costs for many types of products have increased and an increase has also taken place in the number of unprofitable farms. This is associated mainly with the fact that the expenses for obtaining field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products have increased in recent years at a higher rate than the production volumes for these products. As a result, in 1982 the production expenses per ruble of gross output at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses amounted to 1 ruble and 36 kopecks, compared to 79 kopecks in 1970. In the process, more than 50 percent of the raised expenses was associated with an increase in the cost of industrial goods and materials produced for agriculture and for the services provided by service organizations and enterprises.

For example, in 1975 the cost for applying lime to 1 hectare on the average for the republic was 23 rubles and by 1982 it had increased to 53 rubles. The procurement and delivery to agriculture of 1 ton of peat increased during this period from 2 rubles to 3 rubles and 45 kopecks.

A considerable increase took place in the cost of services provided to the farms by Sel'khoztekhnika. In 1975, the cost for current repairs to a tractor amounted to an average of 875 rubles and in 1982 -- 1,113 rubles. The expense for repairing a grain harvesting combine increased accordingly during this period from 496 to 669 rubles. The situation is roughly the same for other types of services provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.



The situation must now be changed. In accordance with the decree, in those instances where the enterprises and organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya perform work associated with comprehensive technical servicing of the machine-tractor pool of kolkhozes and sovkhoses or all-round agrochemical taming of lands, the accounts with the farms are maintained on the basis of annual limits. These limits are approved by the rayon agroindustrial associations based upon plan-normative expenditures. Moreover the expenses must not exceed the farm expenditures for this work, averaged out for the 3 preceding years. If the actual cost of the work and services for the repair and technical servicing of the tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machines and equipment and all-round agrochemical taming of lands turns out to be higher than the established annual limit, the excess amount is applied to the results of the economic activities of the Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya enterprises and organizations.

This is a very important aim of the party and government; it ensures a reduction in the expenditures of farms for the carrying out of agrochemical and technical measures. The local agricultural organs are required to define for each farm the volumes of the actual expenses for the past 3 years for those types of work, according to which comprehensive services will be provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses by enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya. This is required in order to ensure that in 1984 the accounts will be maintained in strict conformity with the decision adopted.

When Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya and other service organizations carry out work called for in a technology (transporting and applying of organic and mineral fertilizers, treatment of sowings with pesticides, repair and technical servicing of intra-farm irrigation and drainage networks), the kolkhozes and sovkhoses settle accounts with these organizations throughout the year, based upon 92 percent of the cost of the actual work performed and services rendered, in accordance with prices, tariffs and estimates approved in the established manner. The remaining amount will be paid at the end of the year depending upon fulfillment of the plan for output production.

Up until now, the situation was as follows: in the case of unprofitable operations by a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the service enterprises and organizations increased their profit volumes from year to year and realized considerable savings. In 1982 the republic enterprises and organizations of ministries and departments included in the agroindustrial complex earned millions of rubles worth of profit, while at the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhoses completed their work with a "minus" sign.

Order has now been established such that the service organizations must return to the farms 50 percent of the above-plan profit obtained as a result of providing services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Moreover, it has been established that when approving the estimates, tariffs and rates for work and services provided for kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the profitability norm must not be more than 8 percent of the production cost for the respective types of work and services. Thus the councils of agroindustrial associations have been provided with a reliable lever for controlling the economic interrelationships between the service enterprises on the one hand and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the other. The associations are authorized to examine and approve the

rates for the types of work and services provided for the farms and in the process the profitability norm is defined as being a maximum of 8 percent.

At the present time, the task consists of analyzing in a thorough and comprehensive manner all of the principal types of work and services being provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the profitability level and of undertaking timely measures aimed at revising the rates, prices and tariffs. In the final analysis, this must result in a considerable reduction in farm expenses for paying for the work discussed above.

Accounting problems are appearing in many rayons at the present time: overcharging of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, maintenance of incorrect accounts between the procurement and service organizations on the one hand and the farms on the other, for products sold and work volumes carried out. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers now authorizes the rayon agroindustrial associations to institute proceedings in the established manner against the procurement and service enterprises and organizations and to exact fines from them, in favor of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, for the underpaid or overpaid amounts. Moreover, 20 percent of the amounts exacted in favor of the farms will be recorded as income for the union budget.

Additional measures have been introduced for issuing material incentives to workers and specialists attached to service enterprises for fulfillment of the procurement plans and for increasing the production of agricultural products. The sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to sell grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, grapes and melon and forage crops to workers attached to rayon production associations of Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, aquicultural and repair-operational organizations who participated in work considered to be a component part of the technological processes. These sales are authorized within the overall limits established for payments in kind in agriculture, as provided for in existing legislation.

The decree requires an increase in the responsibility of industrial enterprises and Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises for the quality of machines being delivered and repair work carried out. If a motor vehicle, agricultural machine or item of equipment breaks down during the warranty period owing to fault on the part of the enterprise-producer, the expenses for repairing them, including the cost of spare parts and other materials and also transport and overhead expenses, are borne by the plants themselves.

If a new or repaired item of equipment breaks down during the warranty period owing to fault on the part of the manufacturer or repair enterprise, the farms are authorized, within a period of 10 days following elimination of the defects in tractors, motor vehicles and agricultural machines and equipment, to present an order for payment to a bank for writing off the cost of the repair work from the accounts of Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises and organizations, in accordance with the established rates and the total amount of the fine for the delivery of poor quality products. And in a number of instances -- penalties for failure to correct shortcomings within the established period.

The practical realization of the decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will promote the improved utilization of

the farm potential, growth in the production of goods, improvements in production efficiency and a strengthening of the kolkhoz and sovkhos economies.

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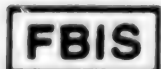
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7 December 1983

# USSR Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 1412



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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7 December 1983

## USSR REPORT

## AGRICULTURE

No. 1412

## CONTENTS

### POST-HARVEST CROP PROCESSING

Vegetable Procurement, Storage Overview Reveals Problem  
Areas

(P. Grigorenko, et al.; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 22 Oct 83)..... 1

### LIVESTOCK

Ukrainian Livestock Sector Progress Noted; Potential  
Development Promoted

(PRAVDA UKRAINY, 17 Sep 83)..... 7

Speech by Nuriyev, by Z. N. Nuriyev

Speech by Ukrainian Minister, by A. P. Lyashko

### REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Republic Official Reviews Progress, Potential of Estonian  
Agriculture

(Kh. Vel'di; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 9 Oct 83)..... 14

### AGRO-ECONOMICS AND ORGANIZATION

Gosplan Official Interviewed on APK Planning, Supply  
System

(G. P. Rudenko Interview; PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO,  
No 10, Oct 83)..... 19

Experience of Two RAPOs in Restructuring Agricultural Production	
(LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA, No 39, 23 Sep 83; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 29 Sep 83).....	30
Account of Saratov Area Official, by V. Dolgov	
Developmental Problems in Bryansk Area, by A. Subbotin	
Interrelations of RSFSR Agriculture, Service Branches Evaluated	
(G. Kulik; SEL'SKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO ROSSII, No 9, Sep 83).....	39



## POST-HARVEST CROP PROCESSING

### VEGETABLE PROCUREMENT, STORAGE OVERVIEW REVEALS PROBLEM AREAS

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 22 Oct 83 p 2

[Article by members of an inspection brigade of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' P. Grigorenko, A. Zholobov, M. Zarayev, N. Ivanchenko, V. Legan'kov, A. Mochalov and Yu. Shtatnov: "Winter Supply of Vegetables"]

[Text] An inspection brigade of SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' carried out a check on the laying in of vegetables, fruit and potatoes for extended storage.

The all-union vegetable production line, which has been gaining momentum since spring, has presently come to a halt. In the chief potato and vegetable zones of the country, the harvesting and procurements of the "secondary grain" and diverse vegetable products and the laying in of these products for winter storage are nearing completion.

In conformity with the plans, the potato supplies must reach 6.8 million tons, vegetables -- 5.3 million and pip fruit -- 1 million tons. These 13 million tons and more of products must be accommodated at bases of the trade organizations such that during the winter and spring months they can be delivered to the store counters. The thrifty storage of the crops determines to a considerable degree just which products end up on the tables of city-dwellers. How is the creation of these supplies proceeding? What is being done to ensure that our Soviet people are continuously supplied with garden products? Such were the questions asked by those who participated in the inspection carried out by SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN'.

#### A Barrier Against Waste

Interest was displayed first of all in the tempo of the storage operations. For the country as a whole and all crops considered, the volumes for the products being placed in storage are exceeding the indicators for this same date last year. Potatoes, cabbage, onions, carrots, beets -- in all areas the figures are greater than last year's levels. The quantity of garlic laid away is greater by almost twofold. And then there are the so-called other vegetables, that is, those which are not included in the classical assortment of eight types or less. An old disease of the procurement specialists -- failure to devote proper attention to these vitamin products: the demand is mainly for the principal types. The pickling of tomatoes and souring of cabbage are neglected.

However, we went to the various areas in order to study the situation and learn what lies behind the overall figures.

The population of the city of Gorkiy is approaching one and a half million. It is by no means an easy task to supply such a city with vegetables and potatoes. Nevertheless the specialized farms of the Gor'kiyplodoovoshchkhov Association, judging from all appearances, are coping with this task. A good harvest has been obtained from the fields. In accordance with the plan, 112,500 tons of potatoes, vegetables and fruit must be placed in winter storage in Gorkiy. But by the beginning of October this indicator had already been over-fulfilled.

The laying in of potatoes in Moscow was completed about this same time. After supplying the capital with almost 100,000 tons of select tubers, the Ryazan farmers made sufficient quantities available for the residents of their own oblast center.

However, importance is attached not only to fulfilling and over-fulfilling the planned tasks for the laying in of fruit and vegetable products, but also to ensuring that they are accommodated and safeguarded in a thrifty manner and that losses are held to a minimum. This is difficult work that requires efficient and skilful maneuvering of large quantities of marketable goods, serious preparatory work and normal relationships among the APK /agroindustrial complex/ branches.

The losses commence out on the fields. It is gratifying to note that the quality of the potatoes being placed in storage at Minsk bases is higher than that of last year. A bad feature however is the fact that the farms in Volozhinskiy, Chervenskiy, Dzerzhinskiy and Berezinskiy Rayons in Minsk Oblast have supplied large amounts of non-standard tubers.

The Saratove plantations are marked by a high incidence of diseases in the root crops and tubers. The least contaminated fields had to be singled out for the laying in of crops for extended storage.

During the months which preceded the creation of the winter supplies, the representatives of trade organizations in a number of cities throughout the country registered fair complaints regarding the quality of the products being supplied. Indeed, even on good days during the summer and autumn the population of Tashkent, Baku, Krasnodar and Dushanbe purchase approximately one half of the vegetables and fruit consumed at the market, preferring to pay more for high quality.

Quite often the stores in Ulyanovsk obtain potatoes from farms in their oblast which came directly from the furrows, are non-standard and from which the dirt has not been removed. The Ul'yanovskobplodoovoshchkhov Association has expressed the opinion that the sovkhoses require sorting points and that the quality of the tubers is being affected by a lack of laboratory control.

There have been many incidents of poor quality goods being shipped over thousands of kilometers. Azerbaijan cabbage and Rostov tomatoes containing a high percentage of waste were shipped to various areas throughout the country.

It is bad enough when these defects are discovered at the time of sale, but it is even worse if the products bearing such defects are laid away for extended storage. A reliable barrier against waste and spoilage -- an indispensable condition for protecting the products.

### From a Field To a Storehouse

Ideally such a barrier should be set up during acceptance of the products in the areas where they are produced. Such was the decision handed down at the Volma Agroindustrial Association, which is responsible for supplying the city of Minsk with potatoes and vegetables. Receiving-delivery points were organized at seven sovkhoses of the association, laboratories were equipped here and they were staffed with cadres of commodity experts and laboratory workers. In any case, the work proceeded on the basis of reports. All factors considered, these points do not perform the best possible work and they accept comparatively small volumes of products.

Many interruptions occur in the procurement operations as a result of a shortage of transport equipment. The Volma Association does not have its own motor vehicle enterprise. The motor vehicles allocated by the city for the period of the procurement campaign are not always made available in the agreed upon quantities. Three of the six Minsk wholesale-retail fruit and vegetable trade combines lack railroad spur tracks and this leads to idle time for railroad cars loaded with products and shipped in accordance with the plan for all-union deliveries.

Unfortunately, the workers in Minsk Oblast are not the only ones sharing these misfortunes. The average idle time for railroad freight cars within the USSR Minplodoovoshchkhov [Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry] system exceeds the established norm by twofold. This indicates that many hundreds of freight cars lie idle for long periods of time each day on the spur tracks and have thus become storehouses for highly perishable products.

A tested method for reducing losses in these products -- reducing the transshipments of potatoes and vegetables. The container method for delivering such products from the fields to the storehouses meets this requirement. Discussions concerning the use of this method have been underway for many years and the advantages offered by it are beyond dispute. They are expressed in the form of real and rather impressive figures associated with reducing such losses. Thus, how many tubers can be laid away for winter storage using this method? Unfortunately, not a very large quantity. In all, only 10 percent of the amount being delivered to bases of the country's trade organizations and even less in the case of vegetables: roughly 5 percent. Why so little? Moscow, after having over-fulfilled its potato procurement plan by the beginning of October and having laid away almost 600,000 tons, obtained only 1,100 tons in containers from the fields, or only a portion of a percent.

One often hears references being made to a metal shortage as the reason for the slow mastering of the container method for delivering fruit and vegetable products. This problem is further aggravated by a shortage of lifting devices and various types of organizational shortcomings. But the level for the use of containers for the laying in of potatoes should be raised to 30 percent.

### Is the Roof Reliable?

The delivery of garden and orchard crops to the storehouses constitutes only one half of the problem. Equal concern must be displayed for the proper accommodation and storage conditions for the crops. The construction of bases directly in the production areas is facilitating to a considerable degree the procurements, deliveries and storage of fruit and vegetable products. One such base is located at the suburban Moskovskiy Sovkhoz in Ryazan. Eight thousand tons of carrots, cabbage and table beets are stored in containers in its four units.

The procurement specialists in Saratov Oblast have stored 10,000 tons of fresh cabbage in the production areas. The experience accumulated in Moscow, Sverdlovsk and certain other cities is rather instructive in this regard. Here the trade organizations built storehouses on the territories of farms in their oblasts. The storage of garden products in them is reducing the transport problem and facilitating and accelerating the procurement process.

Although many such examples could be cited, nevertheless the problems concerned with the construction, modernization and repair of storehouses are still critical this year. The gratifying accounting figures being received on over-fulfillment of the planned tasks for the laying in of potatoes and vegetables demand that more thought be given to the placement of these additional thousands of tons. The search for all types of cellars and other shelters which are poorly adapted for the storage of vitamin products, and in the event they are unavailable, the clamping of vegetables outdoors are fraught with possible losses. No good will come of attempts to squeeze above-plan output into equipped storehouses.

Fine work will be performed by those procurement specialists who, in advance and without waiting for the season to commence, succeeded not only in repairing their economy and placing the ventilation system, scales, refrigeration equipment, conveyer lines and automatic and electric loaders in good operating condition, but also in expanding capabilities through the modernization of these facilities. Such is the method being employed at the Gor'kiyplodoovoshchkhov Association, at Base No. 6 which services Nizhegorodskiy Rayon of the oblast center. The modernization of five storehouses made it possible to increase their capacity by 2,200 tons. This represents a fine addition to the city's vegetable bins!

Certainly, it is not possible to expand the existing capacities in all areas. New facilities must be built. In Gorkiy, with the aid of industrial enterprises in the city, 14,000 more tons of storage capability will be added this year to the 104,000 tons already at the disposal of the trade organizations.

The fruit and vegetable trade in Zaporozhye Oblast is rather well supplied with storehouses. Thus, for some time now, nothing has been stored outdoors in clamps. Moreover of the 80,000 tons of storage capability available, 54,000 tons of such capability are refrigerated. Industrial enterprises whose workers provide services for the trade have also furnished assistance in creating the thoroughly modern logistical base for the procurement specialists. The base was created and yet it was not maintained in good working condition.



The roofs on many of the storehouses are in poor condition; they leak and are beyond repair. Here we have in mind not the repair of individual patches, but in fact an overall area of 25,000 square meters. Considerable quantities of bitumen and roofing material are required and also specialized repair organizations. The Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry of the Ukraine, in response to numerous signals received from the oblast, reports that it does not have the required resources at its disposal.

Construction affairs occupy an important place in the concerns of those who are purchasing and storing the fruit and vegetable products. The difference between the planned volumes for laying in these products and the existing storage capacities, although it is decreasing, is nevertheless quite high at the present time. Since the beginning of the five-year plan, the builders have been under an obligation to the USSR Minplodoovoshchkhov alone for 121,000 tons of storehouse capability.

The situation with regard to the storage of garden products in Belorussia is very serious. In Minsk, for example, for a winter supply volume of 220,000 tons a storage capability for only 137,000 tons is available. Refrigeration is available for 77,000 tons of this capability. As a result, only 26 percent of the vegetables and fruit can be stored in a controlled temperature regime. The remainder must be stored in facilities adapted for this purpose and at times even in clamps.

The shortage of modern storehouses is also being felt in other areas. At the same time, these installations are being deleted from the plan for contractual work by construction organizations.

Many complaints have been registered against the planners. Storehouses erected on the basis of their plans have been mechanized to only a weak degree. Satisfactory standard plans for receiving and delivery points and complexes and for stations for the primary processing of fruit and vegetable products have not as yet been created.

A modern enterprise for the storage of such products is not just simply a storage facility, even though it is well ventilated and artificially cooled. For it is here that the marketable processing of the potatoes and vegetables and their wrapping and packaging are carried out. Meanwhile, 1.7 million tons of the output by Minplodoovoshchkhov last year, or approximately one fourth of its sales volume, were packaged, with 712,000 tons of this amount being packaged manually in the stores.

At the same time, by no means is the equipment intended to be used for this purpose being mastered in a timely manner or utilized properly. Of 32 automatic lines purchased in 1981 and 1982 for enterprises of Glavmosplo-ovoshchprom, equipment which makes it possible to supply the stores with processed and packaged goods, only nine have as yet been placed in operation.

Another factor is causing some alarm: despite the shortage of modern storage facilities, by no means is complete use being made of the existing ones and this applies in particular to refrigerated facilities. In the Belorussian SSR, where the availability of refrigerated storehouses is still low, their use



within the Minplodoovoshchkhov system amounts to only 64 percent. In the Ukraine, this indicator is 84 percent, in Uzbekistan -- 74 and in Azerbaijan -- only 31 percent. Such indicators are the result of many organizational problems being tolerated at various levels of the fruit and vegetable complex.

During this current storage season, it is important to ensure that the mistakes of past years are not repeated. In the opinion of the specialists, improvements in the use of the fruit and vegetable products alone can increase the level of their consumption by 30-40 percent and this will amount to many millions of additional tons of potatoes, fruit and vegetables being delivered to the tables of our Soviet people.

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## LIVESTOCK

### UKRAINIAN LIVESTOCK SECTOR PROGRESS NOTED; POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROMOTED

Speech by Nuriyev

Kiev PRAVDA Ukrainy in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 2

[Speech by Deputy Chairman USSR Council of Ministers Z.N. Nuriyev in Kiev on 16 September 1983 at meeting of Ukrainian Party aktiv/

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, he stated, have declared the Ukrainian SSR to be the winner of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of the livestock and for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products during the 1982-1983 winter period. It has been awarded the diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and also a monetary award. It is with great joy that I carry out the instruction of the Party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government and deliver this honored award to our republic.

To the sound of applause, Z.N. Nuriyev presented the diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee to the republic's representatives.

It is with special satisfaction, continued the speaker, that I convey to the leading animal husbandry workers and all workers in the Soviet Ukraine the heartfelt greetings and warm congratulations and best wishes in life and work, on the occasion of this award being issued, of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov.

In carrying out the decisions handed down during the May and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the country's agricultural workers are doing everything possible to ensure implementation of the Food Program. Last year, in overcoming the difficulties caused by unfavorable weather, the agricultural workers produced 127.4 billion rubles worth of farming and animal husbandry products, an amount that was higher than the average annual level for the 10th Five-Year Plan. For the first time in the past 5 years, the farm workers successfully completed their livestock wintering operations and realized substantial increases in their production of meat, milk and eggs.

At the present time, harvest operations are being carried out across the vast expanses of the homeland. The threshing of grain crops has already been completed in many southern and western regions. For the country as a whole, the grain crops have been threshed on more than 100 million hectares. Compared to last year, 14 million more tons of feed units have been procured from coarse and succulent feed. At the present time, the work of harvesting the sugar beets, sunflowers, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, cotton and flax is in full swing.

Subsequently, Z.N. Nuriyev described the contribution being made by the Ukrainian SSR towards carrying out the Food Program. He noted that the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses, after strengthening their food base, improved the preservation of the livestock, raised their productivity and, on this basis, achieved substantial progress in increasing the production of farm products. During the wintering period the milk yield per cow increased by 183 kilograms, the state procurements of livestock and poultry -- by 6 percent, milk -- by 13 and eggs -- by 5 percent. The number of calves, young pigs and lambs increased. In the all-union competition, the best indicators were achieved by workers on farms in Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, the Crimean, Donetsk, Nikolayev and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts.

The milk, meat and egg production rates are being raised in a confident manner on farms in Cherkassy Oblast, which 2 years ago initiated a plan for achieving ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan for animal husbandry. Over the past wintering period, these farms increased their sale of milk by 10 percent, meat -- by 7, eggs -- by 2 and wool -- by 11 percent.

Among the 30 victorious rayons in the republic which were recipients of high awards by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, Simferopolekiy Rayon in the Crimean Oblast is deserving of special attention. During the wintering period, its farms obtained 2,466 kilograms of milk per cow, or 165 kilograms more. A considerable increase also took place here in the production of meat. The average daily increase in weight during the fattening of cattle was 609 grams and for hogs -- 356 grams. The farms in Yasinovatskiy Rayon in Donetsk Oblast also completed their wintering operations with fine increases in the production of animal husbandry products. Here milk production increased by 15 percent and meat -- by 11 percent. Notable successes were achieved by the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in Rakitnyanskiy Rayon in Kiev Oblast, Vinnitskiy Rayon in Vinnitsa Oblast, Slavyanoserbakiy Rayon in Voroshilovgrad Oblast and in many others.

Two hundred and five of the republic's farms were also declared to be winners of the all-union socialist competition. Included among them was the State Breeding Plant imeni Kalinin in Donetsk Oblast. During 9 months of the livestock wintering period at this farm, the milk yield per cow was 2,868 kilograms, an increase of 476 kilograms. The average daily weight increase during the fattening of cattle was 653 grams and hogs -- 325 grams. The average live weight of cattle sold to the state by this farm was 444 kilograms and hogs -- 107 kilograms.

The successes achieved are the result of consistent implementation of our party's agrarian policies and the tremendous assistance furnished to the rural

areas and to the country's entire agroindustrial complex by the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government. At the same time, the speaker pointed out that the achievements realized by our republic are the result of great political and organizational work by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, headed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine V.V. Shcherbitskiy. It is the result of fruitful work by the republic's Council of Ministers, all of the republic's party and soviet organs and the oblast and rayon agroindustrial associations and their partners and of selfless work performed by kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and their leaders and specialists. The victory in the socialist competition became possible owing to the support and assistance provided to the rural areas by industrial enterprises in the construction of animal husbandry facilities, feed preparation shops and feed storehouses and in increasing the amounts of mechanization equipment found on the farms.

In his speech, the Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers also directed attention to the available reserves and to the shortcomings and neglect noted in the operations of certain kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the republic. He noted that during the past wintering period a number of farms were not fully able to take advantage of the growing potential for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products and that they are still obtaining low milk yields and weight increases in their animals. At some kolkhozes and sovkhozes the losses caused by barrenness in the brood stock, cattle murrain and decreases in the quality of the products have continued to grow. During the past wintering period, a number of farms in Khmel'nitskiy, Sumy, Poltava and Rovno Oblasts suffered considerable shortfalls in the quantities of meat obtained. Some farms are continuing to experience low average daily weight increases in their cattle and hogs, as a result of which the raising and fattening periods are being extended to an excessive degree. Shortcomings are also occurring in connection with reproduction of the herd. One cannot overlook the fact that the plans for two and a half years of this current five-year plan for purchasing meat, milk and wool remain unfulfilled in the republic.

The speaker emphasized the fact that all of the above serves to underscore the considerable reserves available at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And action must be taken during the next few years aimed at substantially improving the status of affairs in animal husbandry at backward farms and, on this basis, achieving even greater growth in the production of animal husbandry products throughout the republic.

"First of all" stated the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Yu.V. Andropov during the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "order must be restored in our present operations and more judicious use must be made of the country's production and scientific-technical potential, including backwardness in such branches as agriculture..." It is precisely here that the party and soviet organs must concentrate the efforts of all elements of the agroindustrial complex in order to fulfill the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Today the primary responsibility of agricultural workers is that of harvesting the crops and carrying out the purchasing plans. Feed procurement work plays



a special role throughout the entire complex of agricultural operations. The more high quality coarse and succulent feed that is placed in storage, the less grain will be required for forage. In the presence of adequate quantities of hay, haylage, silage and root crops, it is possible and necessary to reduce considerably the consumption of concentrates by the dairy herd, young stock, cattle undergoing fattening regimes and sheep. This is clearly borne out by the experience of many farms. The results of the past cattle wintering period also testify to this fact.

In view of the unfavorable weather conditions which have prevailed throughout the republic, especially in its southern oblasts, a requirement exists for utilizing all sources for obtaining additional feed procurements. Every attempt should be made to gather up all of the haulm from sugar and fodder beets, the aftergrowth of grasses, the waste products of fruit and vegetable production and also of the food, meat and dairy industry. The timely harvesting of all of the post-cutting and post-harvest crops must be ensured.

As is known, when summarizing the results of the socialist competition the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee handed down the decision to continue the competition during the forthcoming livestock wintering period. Thus, without losing any time, the farms must not only undertake additional measures for accumulating feed and preserving and utilizing it in an efficient manner, but in addition they must complete their repair work in a timely manner and properly prepare the livestock facilities, the feed preparation shops and all mechanization equipment on the farms.

#### Speech by Ukrainian Minister

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 2

[Speech by Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR and Chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers A.P. Lyashko in Kiev on 16 Sep at a meeting of the Ukrainian Party Aktiv/

[excerpts] The production collectives of industry, construction and transport have provided the livestock breeders and all workers attached to the agroindustrial complex with a considerable amount of assistance. The republic's enterprises are coping with their tasks for producing agricultural machines and equipment, mixed feed and feed additives and other logistical resources. The carrying out of the orders for the rural areas and increased patron assistance for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses in all areas are viewed as being tasks of great state importance and as necessary conditions for the successful implementation of the Food Program. We wish also to extend our sincere thanks to those labor collectives of fraternal republics which participated in the fulfillment of the socialist obligations by the livestock breeders in the Ukrainian SSR.

We view the awarding of the diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee not only as a high grade for work already accomplished but also as a stimulus for critically analyzing all of our work and as an important motivation for achieving new and greater results.



The livestock breeders and all workers attached to the agroindustrial complex today consider their priority task to be that of completing the farm year in an organized manner, harvesting and preserving all of the crops grown without losses, carrying out the sowing of winter crops and the autumn plowing work during the best periods and making fine preparations for winter. The results already achieved must be consolidated, further increases must be realized in the production and purchases of all types of animal husbandry products and the efficiency of the branch must be raised in every possible way.

A reliable aid in carrying out this work is the experience accumulated by thousands of our leading livestock breeders and many kolkhozes and sovkhoses, all of whom, based upon progressive labor organization, strict discipline and responsibility and skilful use of the available potential, are annually achieving high production indicators.

Pausing to discuss the specific indicators of workers in the meat and dairy branch, A.P. Lyashko emphasized that there are still many farms which are not making full use of the growing potential for increasing the production and purchases of animal husbandry products. An atmosphere of labor conscientiousness has not been created on the farms in all areas and progressive undertakings and the achievements of science and leading experience are being publicized and introduced into operations in a very weak manner. Importance is being attached to ensuring that the experience of leading livestock breeders and farms receives wide dissemination in all oblasts and rayons and at all kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic.

The present period is a complicated and important one for animal husbandry: the forage base is being established and the farms are being prepared for the wintering period. One of the chief concerns requiring concentrated attention -- procure as much feed as possible for the livestock and ensure reliable preservation and thrifty consumption for it. The possibility still exists of augmenting the feed supplies by means of repeated sowings, of which there are 1.8 million hectares in the republic, additional cuttings of perennial grasses and also by making maximum use of the haulm of sugar beets, grain corn stalks, sunflower heads, the aftergrowth of natural feed lands and the waste products of vegetable production and other sources.

It bears mentioning that these problems are not being solved properly in all areas. Recently the Presidium of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the status of affairs with regard to procurements of coarse and succulent feed in Nikolayev Oblast. Here, just as in other southern oblasts, a tense feed situation has developed as a result of drought conditions. However, many farms are failing to make sufficient use of the opportunities available for producing additional feed, the tasks for procuring wild grasses have not been fulfilled, the mowing of perennial grasses is being dragged out, the laying in of mixed silage is being carried out at a slow tempo and a deterioration in the quality of the feed and feed losses are being tolerated during the procurement and storage operations. Similar shortcomings are also being observed in some other oblasts.

The speaker devoted a considerable amount of time to the problems concerned with the efficient use of feed resources. It was emphasized that the economic

consumption of feed consists mainly of good organization in preparing the feed for feeding to the animals. Within the republic there are 412 inter-farm mixed feed plants, 23,000 feed preparation shops and food preparing houses and more than 3,000 feed sites; this makes it possible to organize reliable processing for all of the feed. Each kilogram of feed must be used only in a prepared form.

Special attention must be given to the thrifty consumption of grain forage.

In connection with the conversion of animal husbandry over to winter indoor maintenance, the agricultural organs must decide in the near future which animals are to be held over for the winter -- animals which are healthy and suitable for reproduction.

A.P. Lyashko analyzed in detail the implementation of the comprehensive special purpose programs prepared in the republic for developing dairy cattle husbandry, for increasing beef production and for developing hog and sheep raising, breeding work and others. He emphasized that the soviet and agricultural organs must ensure, based upon purposeful organizational work being carried out at the kolkhozes, sovkhoses, brigades and farms, the fulfillment of all of the indicators called for. This represents an indispensable condition for raising the efficiency of animal husbandry operations, for increasing the production and for improving the quality of the animal husbandry products.

There can be no relaxation in the amount of attention given to those problems concerned with the production and procurements of animal husbandry products on the private plots of the population. They should be provided with maximum assistance in increasing their herds, raising their productivity and in obtaining feed. The tasks for selling young pigs and young poultry to the population must be fulfilled in all areas. More concern must be displayed for the work of subsidiary farms of enterprises, organizations and institutes.

In solving the urgent problems associated with the organized carrying out of the livestock wintering program, it must firmly be remembered that success in this work starts out in the various areas, on the farms and in the brigades. The communists and all workers must be mobilized in the interest of fulfilling the assigned tasks, the responsibility of the specialists and leaders must be raised, labor and state discipline must be strengthened, all material resources must be consumed in a thrifty manner and a reduction must be achieved in labor expenses for the production of each quintal of product. Special attention must be given to staffing the farms with cadres of livestock breeders, training must be organized, the necessary working and recreation conditions must be created for them and a socialist competition for achieving high final results must be launched on an extensive scale.

In short, use should be made of the experience accumulated last year and all measures should be undertaken aimed at ensuring the successful carrying out of the forthcoming livestock wintering campaign. The carrying out of all of our plans and obligations is greatly dependent upon this being done.

In conclusion, A.P. Lyashko assured the CPSU Central Committee the USSR Council of Ministers and the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Yu V. Andropov that all workers in the Soviet Ukraine, united as they are closely around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and under the leadership of the republic's party organization, will devote all of their strength, knowledge and experience towards completing the current year in an organized manner and creating a reliable base for the successful fulfillment of the plans for economic and social development for next year and the 11th Five-Year Plan.

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CSO: 1824/51

## REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

### REPUBLIC OFFICIAL REVIEWS PROGRESS, POTENTIAL OF ESTONIAN AGRICULTURE

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA In Russian 9 Oct 83 p 1

[Article by Kh. Vel'di, 1st deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers for the Estonian SSR and chairman of Agroprom for the Estonian SSR: "In Order To Take the Next Step"]

[Excerpts] Each year, on the second Sunday in October, Agricultural Worker's Day is celebrated in our country. At about this time the crops have for the most part been harvested, the feed supplies for the winter have been evaluated and the preliminary results of the economic year can be summarized.

The farmers of Soviet Estonia, together with the workers attached to all branches of the agroindustrial complex in the republic, inspired by the decisions handed down during the May (1982) and June (1983) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks set forth in the Food Program for the Estonian SSR, have this year taken a great forward step towards raising the level of prosperity for the people and satisfying to a better degree the needs of the population.

Last year the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses succeeded in procuring an adequate amount of feed for the winter period, which our remarkable livestock breeders converted into meat, milk and eggs. A high grade was assigned to this work. The Estonian SSR was awarded a diploma of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for having carried out its livestock wintering program in a fine manner and for having increased the production of animal husbandry products during the 1982-1983 winter period. Similar recognition was extended to Khaapsaluskiy and Kingiseppski Rayons and to eight of the republic's farms.

In glancing over the operational results achieved in agriculture this year, we can note with satisfaction that even during the winter period thorough preparations were carried out at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the spring field operations. As a result of good labor organization and favorable weather conditions, the sowing was carried out during the best agrotechnical periods and the quality of this work was considerably higher than that for previous years.

A fine crop of grasses developed on the republic's fields and meadows this year and they were harvested in an organized manner. As a result, more feed



was obtained from these grasses and placed in storage than has ever been the case in the past. Thus more than 1.3 million tons of feed were procured from grasses were procured for the winter in a computation for hay, or 14 percent more than the planned task. Roughly 628,400 tons of hay alone were laid away. By 13 July, the Paydeskiy RAPO /rayon agroindustrial association/ had reported fulfillment of its plan for procuring grass feed and it was followed immediately by the Rakvereskiy and Pyarnuskiy RAPO's.

The grain crops, owing to the warm weather experienced during July and August, ripened 2-3 weeks earlier than usual this year. Fine weather during the harvesting period made it possible to achieve a high harvest tempo and for the most part to complete the work by 1 September. However, the heat also affected the crop -- the grain was comparatively small. Nevertheless, more grain was delivered to the granaries than was the case last year.

The weather conditions also had an effect on the potatoes. The potato harvest has been practically completed; only on individual fields do tubers still remain to be gathered up. And now it can confidently be stated that despite the adverse factors sufficient potatoes have been placed in storage for satisfying the population's requirements and also for fulfilling the state procurement tasks. According to preliminary data, the average potato yield in the republic is 140 quintals per hectare. However, many experts in achieving high yields for this crop have realized even higher results.

The flax growers performed well this year. The flax was harvested in a timely manner. The sale of flax to the state was carried out in a normal manner as a result of collaboration between the Ministry of Procurements for the USSR and the Lina Production Association.

The field crop growers can take satisfaction in the annual results. At the same time, there are a number of factors which are causing considerable concern in the branch. All too often one sees fields which have become overrun with weeds. This is the result of a poor crop rotation plan, of poor quality plowing and incorrect use of fertilizers. Only complete observance of all of the agronomic requirements and a high culture of labor will make it possible for us to increase further the production of field crop husbandry products and achieve high yields even during years marked by unfavorable weather conditions.

The republic's livestock breeders have achieved many successes. After increasing the productivity of their livestock, they fulfilled successfully their 9 month task for selling animal husbandry products to the state. In the process, 28 percent more livestock and poultry were sold than was the case last year, milk -- more by 15 percent and eggs -- by 3 percent. Improvements were realized in the quality of the products. Roughly 94 percent of the milk sold was of 1st grade quality.

According to preliminary data, the average milk yield per cow during the 9 months was 2,927 kilograms, or 308 more kilograms than the level for last year. All of the prerequisites are available for achieving record milk yields this year. In combination with an increase in the fat content of the milk and a reduction in milk consumption for internal purposes, this will create opportunities for improving the supply of milk and milk products for the population.



Compared to last year, improvements have been realized in the indicators for meat production. Over a period of 9 months, the average daily weight increase for hogs during fattening on farms throughout the republic was 455 grams, or 48 grams higher than last year. The average sales weight for hogs reached 105 kilograms and for cattle -- 430 kilograms, or 25 more kilograms than last year.

These figures are largely the result of work performed by our leading livestock breeders. The socialist competition for experts in machine milking is headed this year by milkmaid Asta Romanovski at the Vykhma Kolkhoz in Vilyandiskiy Rayon, who during the 9 month period obtained 5,719 kilograms of milk from each cow. Another milkmaid at this same farm, Anna Kholdblom, performed successfully during an all-union competition for masters of machine milking. Elli Lyym and Khil'ya Kyagu at the Estoniya Kolkhoz, Maarika Kristmann and Khil'ya Yarvelt at the Pydrangu Sovkhoz and Lidiya Vakhink at the Vyandra Experimental Sovkhoz all achieved more than 5,000 kilograms of milk from each cow in their groups.

Nevertheless, one cannot fail to take note of the shortcomings in the work which stand out very clearly against the background of overall great achievements by the livestock breeders. For example, it is difficult to ignore the fact that the 6 month tasks for selling milk to the state were not carried out by 22 farms and the tasks for cattle and poultry -- by 26 farms.

The achievements realized by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the production of field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products are the result of joint efforts by all of the ministries and departments included in the agroindustrial complex.

The repair enterprises of sel'khoztekhnika fulfilled their plans for the production and sale of products both for 1982 and for the three quarters of 1983. Fine work was performed at the Valgaskiy Association. Its leader, Khenn Pyder, succeeded in forming a collective which possesses an outstanding knowledge of the bottlenecks in agricultural production and the possibilities available for eliminating them. Here they are producing many of the spare parts and items of equipment required for the farms and they are preparing for the production of new units and parts. Some words of thanks should also be directed to the collectives of the Vilyandi, Paydeskii and Pyarnuskiy Rayon Associations and also the Kuusaluskiy Repair Plant.

At the same time, we must recognize the fact that logistical supply leaves a great deal to be desired. Owing to this fact the farm expenses are very high even for common spare parts for which there is an extreme need.

The republic's land reclamation specialists placed in operation two low fertile land systems -- at Aardla (1271 hectares) and Tarvastu (645 hectares). The construction of low fertile land systems is continuing at Uulu-Suursoo and Layeva. This year the plan for draining water-logged land will be overfulfilled on 1,500 hectares. Among the land reclamation specialists there are many remarkable experts at their work. For example, a drainage brigade of the Vyruskiy Association, headed by Aleksandr Sooro, was awarded the Pennant imeni Yu.A. Gagarin and the tractor brigade of Villu Lakhe of the Pyarnu Association -- the honorary pennant of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the central committee of the branch professional trade union.

Excavator operator Rayvo Aalman of Vilyandi and tractor operator El'mar Bakman of Tamsalu were declared to be the winners of the all-union socialist competition. The Leninist Komsomol Prize was awarded to a young excavator operator by the name of Reyn Ryuk of the Vyandraskiy Association.

The party and government are devoting a great amount of attention to improving living conditions in the rural areas and to bringing about social changes in the countryside. The majority of our farms possess a correct understanding of the requirements that have been advanced and they are planning the use of more capital investments in the interest of solving these problems. In 1983 the farms and enterprises of ESSR Agroprom allocated 225 million rubles for these purposes, to be used mainly for new construction projects, land reclamation and acquiring equipment.

The Istkol'khosstroy Association must play a great role in carrying out the construction program. More efficient work is being performed by the kol'khos builders in those rayons and on those farms where the customer and the builder operate in close harmony with one another in behalf of the overall goal. The structure of construction operations in the rural areas is changing substantially. Compared to the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans when production installations were erected at excessive rates, during the 11th Five-Year Plan the center of gravity has shifted more and more over to the construction of installations of a social and cultural-domestic nature. A great improvement should be realized in rural housing construction coincidental with the placing in operation of the first phase of the Pyarnu House-Building Combine.

The workers attached to the ESSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry successfully coped with their seasonal field crop husbandry operations and this year they sold considerably more animal husbandry products to the state than they did last year. Ten thousand tons of early potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries have been imported from other fraternal republics in the interest of ensuring that the population of our republic is supplied with a richer supply of products for their tables. Vegetables are being shipped in packaged form from mechanized storehouses of the Vayda and Eesmyae Sovkhozes.

The ESSR Ministry of Procurements has taken steps to ensure that the population is continuously supplied with flour and groats and animal husbandry -- with mixed feed and forage within the limits of the funds made available. This year 588,000 tons of mixed concentrated feed were sold to the farms, with 16,000 tons being produced over and above the plan for 9 months.

Over the past few years, non-fulfillment of the state tasks for procuring animal husbandry products has seriously affected the operational results of enterprises of the meat and dairy industry in the republic. And this year the meat combines of this system have been unable to ensure continuous acceptance of the livestock. The ministry has carried out a great amount of work concerned with expanding the assortment of products and improving the use of raw materials. A requirement exists for improving the organization of livestock acceptance work and ensuring that the population is continuously supplied with meat and dairy products.

The ERSEPO [Estonian Republic Union of Consumers' Societies], with its far-flung system of enterprises, has become a full and equal member of the agroindustrial

complex. In 1983 the cooperation specialists coped for the most part with their planned tasks, an increase took place in the commodity turnover of food goods and greater quantities of construction materials were sold in the rural regions. Nevertheless, the ZRSPO must stimulate trade in the rural areas, including the purchasing of surplus agricultural products from the population.

Behind all of our achievements stand people who are deserving of both thanks and recognition. The prestige of the agricultural workers must be raised, more personnel must become familiar with and study the agricultural professions and a new, exemplary, conscientious and industrious generation of farmers must be developed. We have already carried out some work in this regard. As an example, we might cite the organization of patronage assistance between the TPI [Tallinn Polytechnic Institute] and Paydeskiy Rayon. This year, on farms in this rayon, 35 students worked as combine operators, five worked as drivers and 11 young ladies made it possible for the principal milkmaids to take vacations during the summer. Unfortunately, only a few such examples can be cited.

The creation of an agroindustrial association opened up new opportunities for more efficient use of the labor resources. The peak requirements for manpower for enterprises and farms usually do not coincide and this makes it possible to maneuver these resources. The rayon agroindustrial associations must make better use of this opportunity.

As a result of a national discussion and adoption of the Food Program, a considerable change has taken place in the attitude of municipal workers towards agricultural production and particularly towards the organization of patronage assistance. The ZSSR Ministry of Construction provided fine patronage assistance for the Torma Sovkhoz, the republic's Ministry of Construction Materials -- for the Kungla Kolkhoz and the ZSSR MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs] -- for the Alatskivi Sovkhoz. A great amount of patronage assistance was provided to farms by the collectives at such plants as Dvigatel', imeni M.I. Kalinin, Tartu Motor Vehicle Repair, Tartu Instrument Making, the Stroymekhanizatsiya Trust and others.

Beyond any doubt, the rural workers are pleased by this year's operational results. Over a period of three quarters, by means of shock labor, all of the prerequisites were created for carrying out the annual state tasks for the procurement of agricultural products. This will make it possible, during the forthcoming wintering period, to achieve a further increase in the production of animal husbandry products and to establish a strong foundation for fulfilling the plans for 1984.

In behalf of all of the republic's agricultural workers, I wish to thank those city-dwellers, soldiers and students attending technical schools and other schools for the assistance they provided us in procuring feed and harvesting the crops.

Tremendous thanks are extended to all agricultural workers and to all of the republic's labor collectives for their work. I wish you happiness, strong health and success in your work and in developing a new generation of grain growers. Congratulations on the occasion of Agricultural Worker's Day.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON APK PLANNING, SUPPLY SYSTEM

Moscow PLANOVYYE KHOZYAYSTVO in Russian No 10, Oct 83 pp 29-37

[Interview with G.P. Rudenko, chief of the Summary Department of the agroindustrial complex of USSR Gosplan; date and place not specified]

[Text] In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and commencing with the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1984, the planning organs will introduce a new system for planning and logistical supply within the USSR agroindustrial complex system.

The editorial board of the journal asked the chief of the Summary Department of the agroindustrial complex of USSR Gosplan, E.P. Rudenko, to discuss certain problems associated with its use in planning practice.

[Question] What are the objective prerequisites and most important trends for realizing improvements in planning in the APK system?

[Answer] The economic law on the conformity of production relationships to the character and level of development of productive forces requires constant improvements in the forms and methods for planning, which is the central and leading element of administration. During the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.V. Andropov stated: "The chief concern is that of accelerating the work of realizing improvements in the entire sphere of economic management -- administration, planning and the economic mechanism".

The principal directions to be followed for improving planning for agriculture and the entire agroindustrial complex were set forth in the 14 November 1980 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in Planning and Economic Stimulation for the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products" and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "Improvements in Planning and Intensifying the Effect of the Economic Mechanism With Regard To Raising Production Efficiency and the Quality of Work."

\* Materials of the Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee 22 November 1982. Moscow, Politizdat, 1982, p 8.



During a given stage in the development of the socialist economy, it was considered necessary for the work of the agroindustrial complex to be planned as a single entity, with a breakdown by branches belonging to this complex. Thus, when developing the draft plan for 1983, USSR Gosplan for the very first time singled out the agroindustrial complex as an independent object for planning and it thereafter prepared an appropriate section of the state plan for the country's economic and social development for this complex.

The initial experience in preparing a plan for developing the agroindustrial complex revealed opportunities and prospects for improving balanced development for the branches included in its structure. A number of problems associated with interrelationships between branches included in the APK structure can be solved in a more sound manner based upon state interests in increasing the final output.

During the course of preparing the draft plan for development of the agroindustrial complex for 1983, a great amount of attention was given to those problems concerned with implementation of the country's Food Program, achieving proportional and balanced development for all branches included in the APK, eliminating bottlenecks and organizing more efficient interaction among the branches in the interest of increasing the final output of the complex and improving the safeguarding, transporting, processing and delivery of the products to the consumer.

The fulfillment of the assigned tasks for achieving the best degree of balance in the production, processing and service branches of the APK is associated to a considerable degree with the distribution of capital investments and logistical resources. The correct establishment of priorities in their distribution will make it possible to smooth out more rapidly the existing imbalance in the development of allied branches that are associated with the various stages in the production of the final product and to eliminate those bottlenecks which are impeding growth in the output of the agroindustrial complex.

The conversion over to preparing plans for development of the agroindustrial complex as a single entity, with a breakdown by branches, is an important step in improving planning. At the same time, in the interest of utilizing more completely the advantages offered by this form of planning, during the stage devoted to developing the principal trends for the country's economic and social development the control figures for capital investment limits and other important indicators should ideally be made available to the union and autonomous republics, krais and oblasts for the entire agroindustrial complex as a whole, with no breakdown by branches. The territorial organs, based upon the tasks for increasing the production of food goods and agricultural raw materials and the need for improving the existing structure for the agroindustrial complex in a given region, should prepare recommendations for distributing the capital investments and material resources allocated to them among the complex's branches and enterprises. These recommendations, developed in the various areas (from below) and corrected at the republic level, should promote improvements in the interbranch balance for the draft plans developed.

During the next stage, USSR Gosplan, jointly with the branch ministries and union republics, prepares a draft plan from both a territorial and branch



standpoint and this makes it possible to combine in a more efficient manner the territorial and branch principles of planning. This is especially important for the agroindustrial complex since a considerable proportion of the highly perishable products requires timely procurements, transporting, processing and sale.

It is our opinion that there is no basis for the fears being expressed by the ministries and departments that such a system for preparing the plan will result in their playing only a passive role in carrying out the scientific-technical policies associated with developing the respective branches. Indeed we are speaking here only as regards the preliminary stage in developing the plan -- the stage given to developing control figures. If for some reason the recommendations of the union republics do not conform to the requirements for developing a particular branch, they can be corrected taking into account the national economic interests for the next stage in development of the plan in USSR Gosplan.

At the same time, an improvement in the role played by the territorial organs in planning during the control figure stage would make it possible to avert disproportions in developing the branches of agriculture and the processing industry. We are of the opinion that such an approach for planning for the agroindustrial complex would make it possible to achieve harmonious operations for all elements of the APK, take into account the recommendations received from the various areas to the maximum possible degree and ensure coordination of the territorial plans for the various branches and the preparation of balanced plans for developing the agroindustrial complexes of individual regions. This proposal warrants attention and requires additional work.

[Question] What is the present system of planning for the agroindustrial complex of the USSR?

[Answer] USSR Gosplan develops control figures in accordance with indicators for the development of the USSR agroindustrial complex, with a breakdown according to union republics, ministries and departments of the USSR. They are:

...volumes of procurements and deliveries of agricultural products to the all-union fund, to the union republic councils of ministers;

...production of industrial goods, raw material deliveries for processing, capital construction, logistical support and other indicators -- to the union republic councils of ministers for the agroindustrial complex as a whole, with a breakdown by branches (according to enterprises and organizations of republic subordination) and to the USSR ministries and departments included in the structure of the agroindustrial complex, in conformity with the existing system. In addition, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture is provided with control figures for the "agricultural" branch as a whole.

The USSR ministries and departments included in the structure of the agroindustrial complex provide control figures for the volumes of industrial goods produced, capital construction, logistical support and other indicators to the union republic ministries and departments and also to the enterprises and

organizations of union subordination and they inform the union republic councils of ministers regarding these indicators. The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika provide control figures for the enterprises and organizations of union subordination and they report them to the union republic councils of ministers.

The union republic councils of ministers are tasked with ensuring that control figures for the development of the agroindustrial complex are made available to the union republic ministries and departments which are not supplied with control figures by the appropriate ministries and departments of the USSR (excluding control figures for state procurements of agricultural products) and also to oblasts, krais, autonomous republics, rayons and agricultural, industrial and other enterprises and organizations.

In addition to control figures for the agricultural product procurement volumes and production volumes for industrial goods, the enterprises must have control figures for the capital investment limits, the delivery volumes for mineral fertilizers, machines and equipment (in accordance with the established nomenclature) and for other indicators.

The control figures provided to enterprises and organizations within the system of union republic ministries and departments, in the interest of ensuring coordination with the control figures for the agroindustrial complex of a republic, kray, oblast or rayon on the whole, must be coordinated respectively with the state plans of the union republics and respective planning organs in the various areas.

Guided by the control figures, the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other enterprises of branches of the agroindustrial complex prepare draft five-year plans for economic and social development (with a distribution of tasks by years) and they present them within the established periods to their higher organs and to the rayon agroindustrial associations. In the process, enterprises and organizations of USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya Association, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture are preparing draft plans for the production-technical servicing of farms, the repair of equipment, land reclamation work, the use of chemical processes on the land and for capital construction, based upon requests submitted by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and the control figures for established indicators.

The rayon agroindustrial associations examine the draft plans that are submitted and hand down decisions on them in conformity with the rights and obligations in the area of planning, as set forth in the standard statute for a rayon agroindustrial association.

The executive committees of rayon councils of people's deputies present the draft five-year plans for development of the agroindustrial complex to the executive committees of oblast and kray councils of people's deputies and to the councils of ministers of autonomous or union (not having a breakdown by oblasts) republics.

The draft five-year plans for development of the agroindustrial complex of oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are examined by the executive committees of oblast and kray councils of people's deputies and by the councils of ministers of autonomous republics and they are presented to the union republic councils of ministers. The oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations participate in the work of examining the mentioned draft plans in conformity with the standard statute governing these associations.

The union republic ministries and departments present the draft five-year plans to the union republic councils of ministers and to the appropriate USSR ministries and departments.

The union republic councils of ministers and the USSR ministries and departments, based upon control figures and the draft five-year plans for developing the oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations and also the draft plans for developing the branches, presented to them respectively by the union republic ministries and departments and by the enterprises and organizations directly subordinate to them, form the draft five-year plans for developing the agroindustrial complexes of union republics and the draft five-year plans for USSR ministries and departments (with a distribution of tasks by years) and they present them to USSR Gosplan within the established periods.

Question What is the chief peculiarity associated with an annual plan, distance from a five-year plan, and what role is played by the agricultural enterprises themselves in the development of the planning indicators?

Answer The tasks and economic norms for the five-year plan for a given year must serve as the foundation for the draft annual plans for developing the agroindustrial complex. In the process, the plans call for the tasks to be defined more clearly, for use to be made of the latest achievements of science, engineering and leading experience and for the carrying out of economic and organizational measures aimed at ensuring fulfillment of the five-year plan.

At the same time, the established list of indicators provided "from on high" to the agricultural enterprises must be adhered to in a very strict manner and indicators must not be imposed upon them for the sowing areas, the number of livestock, the agricultural crop yields and others not called for in the appropriate decrees issued by the senior organs.

The indicators for agricultural development and the system for presenting USSR Gosplan with the draft five-year plans and annual plans and the recommendations for them for the "agriculture" branch as a whole were established in conformity with the 14 November 1980 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improvements in Planning and in Stimulating the Production and Procurements of Agricultural Products."

The production volumes for agricultural products for the rayons, oblasts, krays and republics are formed based upon the plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and upon the need for ensuring unconditional fulfillment of the established plans for procuring these products.



In the interest of achieving more complete use of the fruit and vegetable resources, in order to improve the supply of goods for the population, the councils of ministers of union and autonomous republics, the kray executive committees and the oblast executive committees, when developing the plans for using the vegetables, melon crops, fruit and berries (excluding table grapes, common onions and garlic), must ignore up to 10 percent of the planned volume of state procurements of the mentioned products sold by the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises to the organizations of consumer cooperation and at kolkhoz markets, in conformity with the 5 August 1984 Decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Additional Measures for Expanding the Sale By Kolkhozes, Sovkhoses and Other Agricultural Enterprises of Fruit and Vegetable Products To Organizations of Consumer Cooperation and at Kolkhoz Markets."

Question Are there differences (and what kind are they) in the system of planning for farms which produce marketable products and farms which produce products of a special nature (seed, pedigree cattle and so forth)?

Answer A rather extensive network of specialized enterprises has been created in the country for the express purpose of producing pedigree animals, elite seed and other products of a special nature. Planning practices which existed earlier enabled the local organs, at the expense of national economic interests to establish tasks for the production of conventional marketable products.

It is now considered advisable for the plans for state procurements of agricultural products for breeding, seed production and other specialized farms, that are directly subordinate to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry and the Ministry of the Medical Industry, to be established by these ministries with subsequent approval of them by those rayon councils of worker's deputies, on whose territories the mentioned farms are located, and included in the plans for the respective rayons. Such a system will make it possible for the specialized enterprises to carry out the special purpose tasks assigned to them in a more successful manner.

Question Do the plans call for a new system of planning for coordinating agricultural development in the various areas with the processing industry and with the implementation of measures for social development?

Answer When preparing the draft plans for developing the agroindustrial complex for rayons, oblasts, krays and autonomous and union republics, the following must be prepared: long-range plans for specialization and the distribution of agricultural production, enterprises for the acceptance, processing and storage of agricultural products, repair-technical workshops and also plans for the development of inter-farm cooperation and agro-industrial integration based upon recommendations by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of branches of the agroindustrial complex; comprehensive food and other special purpose programs, by ensuring the necessary coordination of these programs with the appropriate sections of the plan and with the material and financial resources allocated for these purposes; a summary section for the entire complex of measures in the sphere of social development.



/Question/ What rights do the new organs of APK administration have and what type of interaction exists between them and the organs of the branch ministries and departments with regard to logistical supply for the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises of the complex?

/Answer/ In the work of implementing improvements in planning and logistical supply for the branches of the agroindustrial complex, great importance will be attached to expanding the rights of the territorial organs of administration. Thus the union republic councils of ministers are authorized to distribute, when necessary, during the 1st quarter and by agreement with the appropriate USSR ministries and departments, the limits for capital investments and construction-installation work among the branches of the agroindustrial complex, for use in overcoming backwardness and disproportions in the development of the individual branches. In the process, the volume of capital investments and construction-installation work employed must not exceed 15 percent of their overall volume for the respective branch. The redistribution must be carried out with no change in the established plans for placing fixed capital and capabilities in operation or in the plans for the production, procurements and sale of products. The introduction of such a system for correcting the capital construction task makes it possible to utilize capital investments intended for developing the APK in a more efficient manner and with the specific conditions being taken into account.

In the interest of creating the conditions required by the agroindustrial associations for carrying out the functions assigned to them in the area of logistical supply, it has been established that the logistical supply plans of kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex are a component part of the five-year and annual plans and that they are formed based upon requests received from the farms for logistical resources.

The requests prepared in the established manner by kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations for logistical resources, in accordance with the nomenclature for the state plan of USSR Gosplan, USSR Gossnab and USSR ministries and departments, are examined in advance by the rayon, oblast, kray and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations and introduced into the respective organs.

USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, with the participation of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry as well as the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and based upon requisition-accounts, is forming a requisition-account for logistical resources in accordance with the nomenclature for products of the state plan and USSR Gosplan and is presenting it to USSR Gosplan.

In accordance with the nomenclature for products of USSR Gossnab and the USSR ministries and departments, as made available for agriculture, the summary requisition-accounts, including those for spare parts, are presented by USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya Association respectively to USSR Gossnab and the USSR ministries and departments. For individual types of the mentioned products, as determined by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, the requisitions are coordinated with this ministry.

The funds required for satisfying the needs of agriculture in accordance with the nomenclature for USSR Gossnab (excluding products allocated by a separate line to USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika and the Soyuzsel'khozkhimiya Association) and in accordance with the nomenclature for USSR ministries and departments are allocated in the established manner to the union republic councils of ministers and the USSR ministries and departments by USSR Gossnab and its territorial organs and also by the USSR ministries and departments. The distribution of products allocated to Goskomsel'khoztekhnika USSR by a separate line, in accordance with the nomenclature defined by the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and USSR Goskomsel'khoztekhnika, is carried out jointly with this ministry.

The draft five-year and annual plans for the distribution of logistical resources among kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations belonging to agroindustrial associations are examined by the rayon, oblast, kray and republic agroindustrial associations in conformity with their rights in the sphere of logistical supply, as stipulated in the standard statutes for the mentioned associations.

For the successful operation of agricultural enterprises, great importance will be attached to the correct and practical implementation of the statute on planning production-technical services for them based upon requisitions.

Requisitions for logistical resources have been received from kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the past. But owing to the fact that their overall total was not limited from above, the farms, out of fear that the requisitions would be reduced in volume, requested more resources than were actually required. For this same reason, the farm requisitions are corrected in the form of increases at each subsequent level of administration. As a result, the total amount of such requisitions exceeds to a considerable degree the true requirements of agriculture for material resources.

Since it is not possible to satisfy fully the raised requirements, the capital-producing ministries and departments select from the requisitions received that nomenclature and those material resource volumes which suit them most and which can fulfill the plan more easily without having to reorganize production operations.

As a result, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses do not receive the materials they require, the material resource structure is improved only slowly and quite often the farms are supplied with equipment that is not needed and this imposes a heavy burden on the economies of the enterprises.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings in the planning of logistical supply, we are of the opinion that the total amount of material resources (in a monetary expression) should be defined and made available during the control figure stage to the territorial organs of administration. The latter themselves must determine the logistical resource structure (tractors and combines, transport equipment, mineral fertilizers, mixed feed from state resources and so forth) that is most acceptable for their purposes. Since the total amount of these resources will be limited from above, a rayon, oblast or republic will not be able to increase the kolhoz and sovkhos requisitions and

USSR Gosplan will thus have a better idea as to the farm requirements for material resources and can thereafter direct the work of the capital-producing branches in satisfying these requirements.

In the interest of creating the conditions required by the newly created agroindustrial associations for fulfilling the functions assigned to them, it has been established that the logistical supply plans of the kolkhozes, sovkhoses and other enterprises and organizations of the agroindustrial complex are a component part of the five-year and annual plans of the ministries, departments and union republics and that they are formed based upon farm requisitions for logistical resources in the volumes required by them for fulfilling their plans.

During the period following the March (1965) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the deliveries of material resources to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses increased sharply. The requirements for deficit types of material resources will gradually be satisfied and this will make it possible to convert over from a limited distribution of these resources to selling them in keeping with the kolkhoz and sovkhos requirements. As new types of resources become available, their nomenclature for the purpose of free sales will be expanded.

At the same time, more strict norms should be established for those material resources which are in very short supply (mixed feed and so forth). Those farms which are conforming to these norms could, with advantage to both themselves and the state, expand their production of agricultural products.

The same can be done in the case of other resources, particularly mineral fertilizers. In Belorussia, over a period of many years, they have been distributed among the farms based upon the effectiveness of their use in past years. This had a positive effect on growth in the agricultural crop yields. Just as in Belorussia, fertilizers are also distributed in the Lithuanian SSR based upon the principle of obtaining a maximum return from them. As a result of a certain redistribution of fertilizers, the republic is realizing 6 percent additional growth in field crop husbandry output.

By way of supporting those farms which are receiving reduced volumes of fertilizer deliveries, raised volumes of concentrated feed are being supplied to them, the cost of which is lower than local grain production. In this manner, better use of the resources is ensured. The development and introduction of such norms in all areas are making it possible to raise the effectiveness of use of logistical resources.

Question In connection with improving planning and logistical supply, what problems in your opinion should the APK workers strive to find solutions for?

Answer In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, measures should be undertaken aimed at introducing into agriculture the normative method for planning capital investments and material resources, bearing in mind the need for coordinating them closely with the planned volumes for the production and procurements of agricultural products.



In this regard, a system of mutually coordinated norms for planning at all levels of management (norms and normatives for specific capital investments, capital-output ratio, requirements for various types of material resources and so forth) and also a planning method involving the use of a system of normatives should ideally be developed.

One very important question with regard to solving this problem is that of obtaining a high quality evaluation of the land. Such an evaluation has been developed and is being employed in planning practice in many union republics, krais and oblasts, where it is providing a good foundation for tasks associated with the procurements of products and allocation of the required capital investments and material resources. However, owing to the absence of common methodological direction for the mentioned developments, it is difficult to employ uncoordinated data for evaluating land for the country as a whole. Under the direction of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, competent organizations must complete as rapidly as possible the work of obtaining high quality evaluations for land using the same method for the entire country.

For efficient use of the country's bioclimatic potential, importance is attached to improving the distribution and specialization of agricultural production. The solving of this problem is closely associated with the distribution of enterprises for the processing of agricultural products. During the current decade the capabilities of the processing enterprises will be increased at rapid rates. They must be created taking into account the prospects for the development and distribution of agricultural production.

This year the processing branches, taking into account the departmental interests, will strive to build mainly large enterprises. This will result in a situation wherein the agricultural products will have to be shipped over great distances. Hence, increases will take place in transport expenses and product losses and the quality of the products will decline.

A vital problem in this regard will be that of developing a general plan for the distribution of agroindustrial production throughout the country. The construction of new and the modernization of old enterprises must be carried out strictly on the basis of this plan and in keeping with the national economic interests.

In addition to improvements in the principles of branch and territorial planning, the formation and development of the agroindustrial complex as a common object for planning and administration require the use of new approaches for developing the draft plans. In order to better justify the selection of the most efficient means for supplying the country's population with individual types of food goods, it will be necessary to develop draft plans for special-purpose product sub-complexes, that is, for individual types of final products (baked goods, sugar, fruit and vegetable products, meat and the products obtained from the processing of meat and so forth). A special purpose approach to planning will ensure a concentration of forces and resources for achieving the final results.

Each product sub-complex must set forth the most effective means for providing the population with a specific type of product and also a scientific study of



the various alternatives for achieving the final goal -- by increasing the production of agricultural products and raw materials, reducing the losses in such products and materials, increasing output yield per unit of initial raw material by intensifying its processing and improving the use of secondary resources, reducing the expenditures of food products for technical purposes by replacing them with products of artificial synthesis and so forth.

A balanced coordination of all indicators which describe the development of production for a particular type of finished product will make it possible to overcome the inter-branch disproportions and lack of coordination and ensure proportionality in the development of all elements of the agroindustrial complex. This will create the prerequisites required for their most complete use in all elements of the same technological chain.

Improvements in the system of planning and in the entire economic mechanism will promote an increase in the efficiency of use of production resources, an acceleration in the growth rates for the production of agricultural products, improvements in their quality and the successful implementation of the Food Program.

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EXPERIENCE OF TWO RAPOS IN RESTRUCTURING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Account of Saratov Area Official

Moscow LITERATURNAYA ROSSIYA in Russian No 39, 23 Sep 83 pp 2-3

[Article by V. Dolgov, chairman of the Council of the Balakovskiy Rayon Agroindustrial Association, Saratov Oblast: "Clarity of the Goal"]

[Text] The grain harvest campaign is continuing to advance further to the east. On the autumn palette the strong gold color of the fields is being replaced by the deep blackness of autumn plowed land. This year's harvest has been delivered to the granaries in practically the entire European part of the country.

This current year has been a difficult one for the farmers of Russia. But notwithstanding the caprices of nature, they succeeded in obtaining a fine harvest from their fields. A majority of the farms in oblasts in the southern part of the republic, the central and central-chernozem regions, the nonchernozem zone and in the Volga area coped successfully with their plans and socialist obligations.

This year the fields in Saratov Oblast furnished a fine yield of grain. Moreover the crop was harvested in a timely manner and without losses. In the middle of September, the oblast's farmers reported that 3,605,000 tons of grain had been sold to the state. In addition to examples of selfless labor by the farmers, this year's grain campaign has also furnished proof of the advantages offered by those innovations in agricultural production which appeared in the rural areas following the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The rayon agroindustrial associations are becoming stronger, the partners of the farmers are displaying greater interest and greater use is being made of the advantages offered by the brigade contract method. The kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers and their leaders and specialists are beginning to work in a more calm, confident and, most importantly, more industrious and responsible manner. All of these factors played a significant role in the successful carrying out of this year's grain harvest campaign.

Today we are discussing the farmers in Saratov Oblast -- the problems they will encounter during the course of reorganizing agricultural production, the methods for solving them, the initial successes achieved by the agricultural workers, the people and the work and concerns of those engaged in cultivating this land.

Concealed within rural life is a certain amount of drama. And the more complicated the world around us becomes, the greater the importance of the relationship between man and the land -- the source and primary reason for his well being.

During a conference conducted in the CPSU Central Committee on 18 April 1983, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Yu.V. Andropov emphasized that under modern conditions special importance is attached to the problem of carrying out work with the leading personnel of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The complicated tasks confronting agriculture, the increasing use of scientific and engineering achievements and the conversion over to progressive forms for labor and wages are imposing high and, in many instances, new requirements upon our leading personnel.

Special individuals must be found and provided with special qualities for protecting the land. In addition to administrative talents, these qualities must also include an ability to unite and organize the creative energies of the personnel. It is obvious that many years are required for accomplishing this. But indeed how many truly genuine workers do we have at our disposal?

It is my opinion that a rayon agroindustrial association is capable of developing collective experience into collective responsibility for the land at any kolkhoz or sovkhoz that happens to be involved.

It was not too long ago that a discussion took place in my office on the fate of the first offspring of the RAPO [rayon agroindustrial association] -- a mixed feed plant. It must provide concentrated feed for many farms in the rayon. The chief concern -- where are the funds to come from? The Balakovskiy RAPO commenced its operations on the basis of low profitability farms. Of 15 kolkhozes, only one was operating at a profit -- the Kolkhoz imeni Karl Marks -- the only one having its own working capital.

And the plant is needed. How can a solution be found? Those who attended the meeting -- representatives of organizations in the rayon -- energetically argued amongst one another, expressed their opinions and thereafter contacted the oblast organizations by telephone for clarification and also to learn who was correct.

Let us bypass the arguments and view the problem from a different aspect -- the first model of mutual understanding was actually developed and a type of business-like game commenced. The personnel attempted to ascertain how great the potential of the RAPO really is, that is, their combined potential. In other words, what can they do and what can they not do. The new form for administering the rayon agroindustrial complex will be placed in operation by means of joint plans, during the discussion of which the decisive votes will be cast by the leaders of the farms.

The expression "master of the land," which the agricultural writers have attached to the RAPO councils, has already appeared on the pages of magazines and newspapers. The expression is a clear one and pleasing to many individuals and yet it creates the impression that a RAPO is the only owner of an entire territory -- in short, just one large kolkhoz.

Actually, we are speaking here of the need for achieving a collective and, it follows, mutually responsible management for all offshoots of rural life in a rayon, such that the agroindustrial complex in the form of all of its leaders would consider itself to be the principal party responsible for the fate of the harvest.

Thus we are creating a new system for managing the agroindustrial complex. What brought this about? During this five-year plan the Russian rural areas will be provided with 68.6 billion rubles, 846,000 tractors, 338,000 combines and 508,000 trucks. This represents a tremendous amount of national property. But by itself it does not ensure a sharp increase in food goods. A situation has developed wherein, even with increasing deliveries of equipment and fertilizers, no qualitative changes are being achieved. They can be achieved, and this is completely obvious, only if there is good organization.

"Generally speaking, the chief productive force" stated Comrade Yu.V. Andropov during the June (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "is certainly man and his labor activity. Here I have in mind not only conscientious discipline and a creative attitude towards work, but also the efficient and skilful organization of the work performed by the personnel and the payments for that work."

It would be wrong to hope that the reorganization could be carried out in the absence of great problems. Whereas not too long ago the chairman of the kolkhoz negotiated both with Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya, obtaining spare parts from the former and mineral fertilizers from the latter and in the process they always made a profit, while he as the state's bread-winner had difficulty making ends meet, today he is no longer quick to believe that his partners are imbued with unprecedented agrarian altruism and no longer wish to receive illegal and actually unearned excess profits.

And we intend to deprive the contractor of easy money and to make his income dependent only upon the harvest.

I do not wish to imply that the departments are singling out such villains in all instances. Here is what the chairman of the Rossel'khozkhimiya Association V. Bel'chenko had to say: "Thought must be given to creating economic conditions for Sel'khozkhimiya which will ensure that a farmer earns a profit from its operations."

But this is another subject entirely!

In the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers entitled "Improving Economic Interrelationships Between Agriculture and Other Branches of the National Economy," the task is assigned of raising the responsibility of enterprises and organizations which provide services for the



kolkhozes and sovkhoses and other agricultural enterprises and organizations for increasing the production and procurements of agricultural products and for the quality and schedules for carrying out the work and providing services.

The agricultural administration managed the affairs of 24 sovkhoses and kolkhozes. And 47 organizations were represented in the RAPO Council -- Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya specialists, land reclamation specialists, builders, procurement specialists, those who process the initial raw materials and naturally the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. It would be wrong to state that the agroindustrial complex which existed earlier and whose departments were dispersed merged its finances and appeared as one legal entity. All retained their independence. Although there were some who without sufficient basis condemned the legal force of the decisions handed down by the RAPO Council. They still appear to be only in the nature of recommendations.

But the RAPO Council possesses definite levers for exerting influence. We can approve the rates for services for the farmers and livestock breeders and distribute the appropriations, credits, capital investments and a portion of the logistical resources allocated for the rayon.

The initial excitement is gradually abating. The RAPO mechanism is beginning to move. For example, the indicators for milk have changed sharply. Last year, 1st grade milk accounted for only 30 percent of the overall deliveries and this year -- almost 60 percent. What brought about this change? It must be assumed that the cows are the same here.

Earlier the milk processors were not impressed by the indicators of the livestock breeders. And quite often fresh products characterized by lowered quality were accepted -- this created hidden reserves for the plant. And the members of the council found themselves aligned with the producers of the milk.

However, it was not all this simple.

I recall the words of the director of the Bashkir Mosyagutovskiy Sovkhoz V. Yarushin, which I read in a Russian publication: "It is like concealing old defects behind a new mask." Yes, in order for such a representative organ as the RAPO Council to consider itself to be the master in the fullest sense of this word, it must display more determination than has earlier been the case. Was this not the essence of the discussion which took place during the May (1982) and November (1982) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee -- to provide the farmers and livestock breeders with greater independence and to release them from receiving petty support while simultaneously raising their responsibility for the fulfillment of plans?

At times we include too much detail in our instructions and resolutions: when to sow, how to sow and how to harvest the crops. It is as though we fear that the kolkhoz workers, in the absence of instructions from us, will be unable to harness their horses to the wagons correctly," -- taken from "Rayon Work Routine" by Valentina Ovechkina, "It is as though we have no concern for the work being performed by the grain growers. We tie ourselves down with trivial matters and paralyze the wise initiative of the personnel. If we have no faith in the capabilities of a kolkhoz chairman or the director of an MTS /machine and tractor station/, then they should not be retained. Agriculture requires flexibility, boldness and resourcefulness."

Sunflowers can be cultivated on the same field only once every 8-9 years, no earlier. At such times the number of pests and diseases will be less and the land will have acquired the strength required for cultivating this crop, which in the manner of a pump draws nutrients from the soil. Yet on our tracts sunflowers are returned every sixth year. This obviously results in decreased yields and in a drop in the price or value of a hectare.

Why is it that the plan is not concerned more with the final product?

Indeed, we supply the country not with hectares but with the fruit obtained therefrom. A farmer has a better knowledge of the amount of land to be occupied by a crop. Not 13,000 hectares for the sunflower seed, but a lesser amount. But rich and generous soil with the best predecessor crop arrangements should be selected. And a harvest will be obtained with fewer expenditures of resources.

The economy realized in the use of soil could be used for one purpose or another, for fallow for example; allow the land to increase in strength. This is a reasonable thought -- who can argue against it? However, if we use our authority to change the structure of the area under crops, the oblast agricultural administration will not approve it.

The CPSU Central Committee, after examining the question concerning the work of the Saratov Oblast Party Committee, emphasized the intolerability of substituting new organs for administering the agroindustrial complex and requested that their operations be monitored constantly and their authority raised.

If we are still discussing the forces of inertia, then some mention should be made regarding meetings. Just as in the past, their number is increasing rather than decreasing. Although in all areas we are condemning meetings marked by excessive talkativeness. It was not too long ago that I was summoned to the city of Engels. The VolzhNIIGIM Institute was engaged in carrying out a discussion there on the virtues of a certain type of water. Why did they summon me? For what purpose? Within the rayon there is a chief for the Department of Land Irrigation and it is he who should have participated in discussing this problem.

We hope that greater trust will be placed in the Council as the competence of the RAPO becomes stronger. It is difficult to change a system of control that has existed for decades. In addition to ourselves, the rayon and oblast elements are also learning how to operate under the new conditions.

The plans for this year have already been composed. However, in the future the Council and its organizations will display greater responsibility for everything taking place in the rayon.

#### Developmental Problems in Bryansk Area

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 29 Sep 83 p 2

[Article by A. Subbotin, chairman of the RAPO Council, Pochepskiy Rayon, Bryansk Oblast: "We Are Concentrating Our Strengths on the Chief Concern"]

[Text] Following the creation of the agroindustrial association, the workers attached to the rayon agricultural administration had to solve many new tasks, mainly of an inter-departmental nature. What is restraining the specialists from carrying out their tasks, why are the resources for exerting influence on our agricultural partners inadequate and would it not be wise to wait for new instructions? But the rayon CPSU committee and the party organization of the rayon agricultural administration decided otherwise: the working staff of the RAPO council has many rights and yet nobody gave it the right to act in a passive manner. Thus from the very beginning importance has been attached to actively improving relationships among the partners in the agroindustrial complex.

And it is rather large. Twenty sovkhozes and 11 kolkhozes in the rayon have 140,000 hectares of agricultural land and account for 9-12 percent of the oblast's grain, potatoes, milk and meat sales. They are carrying out this production jointly with partners -- 11 service and 10 procurement and processing enterprises.

What is the best way for utilizing the experience and knowledge of the rayon specialists? We gave careful thought to the structure of all of the services and to the official duties of the workers.

The Department for Planning and Inter-Branch Relationships is becoming a leading structural element of the administration. In addition to economists, bookkeepers, auditors and legal consultants, its structure also includes branch specialists, since there are many concerns with regard to improving relationships with the partners.

The RAPO council has entrusted a portion of the administrative and production-economic functions to enterprises and organizations which carry out corresponding tasks as part of their principal operations. By way of illustration, the duties of the single agrochemical service are being carried out completely by the staff of the raysel'khozkhimiya. Its leader, A. Tkachev, is by RAPO council deputy and is responsible for the work of a plant protection station, support points for the use of chemical processes, kolkhoz and sovkhoz fertility detachments and inter-farm airfields. It must carry out a great amount of work.

Two thirds of the rayon's arable land -- acid soil which is poor in organic materials and nutrients. But raysel'khozkhimiya is still carrying out no more than one half of the required volume of lime and phosphorus applications to the fields. It accounts for only one tenth of the work concerned with providing chemical protection for the crops and applying mineral fertilizers.

The association's council has outlined measures for improving agrochemical services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. A support point for the use of chemical processes was created at a remote farm which has more machine operators than neighbors. It will provide assistance in organizing agrochemical services for four farms which earlier did not take advantage of the services offered by Sel'khozkhimiya.

The rayon association of Sel'khoztekhnika is obligated to display concern for organizing repair and technical servicing work at all farms and enterprises.



Its leader, V. Lomko, is also the deputy chairman of the RAPO council for mechanization.

A business-like approach and enterprise must be displayed in this sector. We are not pleased with the fact that in recent years the average duration for repair work on tractors, carried out in kolkhoz and sovkhos workshops, has reached 57-60 days. This is too expensive for the farms.

A simple requirement exists for having Sel'khoztekhnika exert more influence over the organization of repair operations at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. From the beginning the RAPO council admitted that a need existed for improving the use of the repair workshops on the farms. Would it not be more profitable to have them specialize in the restoration of one or two types of similar and more complicated machines belonging to neighboring sovkhoses and kolkhozes?

From a practical standpoint, this would appear as follows. The rayon was divided into six zones, with each having 20,000-25,000 hectares of agricultural land. And four to six farms cooperate with one another and jointly repair their tractors, grain and potato combines and complicated items of feed harvesting equipment. Raysel'khoztekhnika furnishes assistance in the form of equipment and spare parts, recommends the use of progressive technologies and provides consultations and control over the specialists.

The initial results are pleasing: on average, the repair of caterpillar tractors now requires 8 days. Yes and the expenses have turned out to be lower than those in repair workshops of Sel'khoztekhnika. And certainly the equipment is being prepared in a more reliable manner.

It would be premature to assume that raysel'khoztekhnika has fully found its place in the rayon APK [agroindustrial complex]. It must be confessed that the deputy chairman of the RAPO for mechanization is still not fulfilling his functions with regard to managing allied services -- Sel'khozenergo, Transsel'khoztekhnika, PMK [mobile mechanized column] of Bryansksel'khoz-montazhkomplekt. The problem is explained to a large degree by the fact that 80 percent of the marketable output of raysel'khoztekhnika is being produced by specialized workshops for the repair of powerful tractors. The leader and his subordinate staff are devoting a maximum amount of attention to this inter-rayon -- and important beyond any doubt -- enterprise.

We consider the solution for the situation that has developed to be that of combining the specialized workshops into an independent repair enterprise. Perhaps there is another solution for the problem. But in any case importance is attached to ensuring, in behalf of the leader of raysel'khoztekhnika, that a maximum amount of attention is given to satisfying the interests of the RAPO enterprises.

Six inter-branch committees are providing the RAPO council and its working staff with active assistance. They are headed by experienced farm leaders. Together with the specialists they examine the draft plans and develop an overall opinion, after which the matter is discussed in the RAPO council. We are striving to provide the farm and enterprise leaders and specialists with a maximum amount of independence. And at the same time, we are holding them strictly accountable for fulfillment of the plans and for the efficient use of resources.



An object of special attention is the introduction of progressive forms for organization and wages. Forty two contractual teams and detachments are cultivating more than one half of the rayon's arable land. And 64 farm collectives have converted over to contractual operations.

As a result of the raised procurement prices and the bonuses added on to them, the kolkhozes and sovkhoses have already earned approximately 5 million rubles. These funds must be used for further increasing the production and sale of products and strengthening the farm economies. The RAPO council examined very thoroughly the measures being carried out by each kolkhoz and sovkhos aimed at achieving efficient use of resources and it has organized control over the carrying out of these measures.

The economic conditions of management can be smoothed out with the aid of centralized economic incentive funds. The RAPO has concentrated 160,000 rubles worth of combined monetary funds. Success has been achieved in furnishing assistance to backward enterprises and certain measures have been carried out for the purpose of strengthening the farms. And the results of this work are readily apparent. The rayon has over-fulfilled its plan for selling grain to the state and it is carrying out potato procurements successfully. Compared to last year's levels, 500 more tons of meat and 3,000 more tons of milk have been sold. According to preliminary estimates, this year's profitability level will be approximately 26 percent.

Certainly, this represents only the initial steps taken along the path leading to improvements in the efficiency of the rayon's agroindustrial complex. Many reserves still remain untouched. Nor are all of us capable of utilizing these reserves by ourselves.

For example, it was comparatively recently that a large batch of lime materials was delivered to raysel'khozkhimiya. These materials turned out to be cheaper than planned and their quality was excellent. It would seem that all would have been pleased with this development: the tasks for liming the soils could be carried out with reduced expenditures. But there was one problem: it turns out that the agrochemists had not fulfilled their sales plan and thus the collective was deprived of the bonuses which we believe it had earned based upon the results of the second quarter. The question might very well be asked: how can such situations develop? On the one hand there is direct profit for the farms and, on the other hand -- disappointment for the Sel'khozkhimiya workers.

Or still another example. Aware that new statutes are being introduced this year in Sel'khozkhimiya and Sel'khoztekhnika regarding material incentives and that the conditions for issuing such incentives must be approved by the RAPO council, we repeatedly mentioned the fact that it would be necessary to present all materials in a timely manner. However, our requests and requirements were ignored. The oblast organs provided the appropriate rayon services with the new conditions for awarding bonuses, with a stern stipulation: no changes were to be tolerated. And once again the principal condition for awarding bonuses -- the volume of sales and profits.

Certainly, the shortcomings mentioned are inhibiting the mutual relationships of the partners in the agroindustrial complex. And this in no way justifies

a passive attitude on the part of specialists attached to the RAPO working staff. Collective thought, joint discussion of problems, initiative and enterprise will invariably overcome the difficulties which arise and raise the authority of the new organs of administration in the rural areas.

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INTERRELATIONS OF RSFSR AGRICULTURE, SERVICE BRANCHES EVALUATED

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[Article by G. Kulik, chief of the Main Planning-Economic Administration of the RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture: "Strengthening Collaboration Among Partners"]

[Text] In conformity with the decisions handed down during the May (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, in July 1983 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted the decree entitled "Improving Economic Interrelationships of Agriculture With Other Branches of the National Economy." It is aimed at raising the responsibility of enterprises and organizations which provide services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with regard to increasing the production and procurements of agricultural products and improving the quality of the services being provided for the farms.

Those enterprises and organizations engaged in providing services for kolkhozes and sovkhoses must display greater interest in achieving high final results. Commencing this year, an increase in the production of agricultural products and an improvement in labor productivity at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses being provided with services, compared to the level achieved during the preceding 5 years, must serve as the basis for evaluating the work of the farm partners within the Sel'khoztekhnika system. The fulfillment of contractual obligations for all types of production-technical support for the farms, the quality of the work performed and services rendered and the expenses incurred for carrying them out must all be taken into account.

An evaluation of the work of Sel'khozkhimiya associations will be determined by growth in the production of field crop husbandry products at farms being serviced, compared to the level achieved during the preceding 5 years, by the effectiveness of use of fertilizers and plant protective agents and by the fulfillment of contractual obligations associated with providing agrochemical services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.

The work of aquicultural and repair-operational organizations and enterprises will be evaluated mainly on the basis of growth in the production of field crop husbandry products on reclaimed lands, compared to the level achieved during the preceding 5 years. Consideration will also be given to achieving

the planned yields for agricultural crops on newly developed lands and also to the fulfillment of all contractual obligations with regard to providing services for the farms.

The fulfillment of the state plan for procurements and growth in the volumes of such procurements, also compared to the level achieved over the past 5 years, serve as the basis for evaluating the work of the procurement enterprises and organizations. In addition, the proper safeguarding of the products procured, the timely processing and delivery of high quality products and a reduction in the expenses associated with this work must all be taken into account.

In conformity with these requirements, the enterprises and organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya and procurement and aquicultural organizations and enterprises must form funds for material incentives, social-cultural measures and housing construction and issue bonuses to leading workers and specialists.

All of the measures adopted are making it possible to achieve a situation wherein the operational results of these enterprises will be determined not by the turnover of goods or the volume of work carried out but rather by the final result -- growth in the production and procurements of agricultural products.

The decree also calls for an entire series of measures aimed at lowering the cost of services and work performed by various service organizations. This problem is of exceptional importance today. The fact of the matter is that the profitability of agricultural production has declined noticeably in recent years, the production costs for many types of products have increased and an increase has also taken place in the number of unprofitable farms. This is associated mainly with the fact that the expenses for obtaining field crop husbandry and animal husbandry products have increased in recent years at a higher rate than the production volumes for these products. As a result, in 1982 the production expenses per ruble of gross output at the kolkhozes and sovkhoses amounted to 1 ruble and 36 kopecks, compared to 79 kopecks in 1970. In the process, more than 50 percent of the raised expenses was associated with an increase in the cost of industrial goods and materials produced for agriculture and for the services provided by service organizations and enterprises.

For example, in 1975 the cost for applying lime to 1 hectare on the average for the republic was 23 rubles and by 1982 it had increased to 53 rubles. The procurement and delivery to agriculture of 1 ton of peat increased during this period from 2 rubles to 3 rubles and 45 kopecks.

A considerable increase took place in the cost of services provided to the farms by Sel'khoztekhnika. In 1975, the cost for current repairs to a tractor amounted to an average of 875 rubles and in 1982 -- 1,113 rubles. The expense for repairing a grain harvesting combine increased accordingly during this period from 496 to 669 rubles. The situation is roughly the same for other types of services provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses.



The situation must now be changed. In accordance with the decree, in those instances where the enterprises and organizations of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya perform work associated with comprehensive technical servicing of the machine-tractor pool of kolkhozes and sovkhoses or all-round agrochemical taming of lands, the accounts with the farms are maintained on the basis of annual limits. These limits are approved by the rayon agroindustrial associations based upon plan-normative expenditures. Moreover the expenses must not exceed the farm expenditures for this work, averaged out for the 3 preceding years. If the actual cost of the work and services for the repair and technical servicing of the tractors, motor vehicles, agricultural machines and equipment and all-round agrochemical taming of lands turns out to be higher than the established annual limit, the excess amount is applied to the results of the economic activities of the Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya enterprises and organizations.

This is a very important aim of the party and government; it ensures a reduction in the expenditures of farms for the carrying out of agrochemical and technical measures. The local agricultural organs are required to define for each farm the volumes of the actual expenses for the past 3 years for those types of work, according to which comprehensive services will be provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses by enterprises of Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya. This is required in order to ensure that in 1984 the accounts will be maintained in strict conformity with the decision adopted.

When Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya and other service organizations carry out work called for in a technology (transporting and applying of organic and mineral fertilizers, treatment of sowings with pesticides, repair and technical servicing of intra-farm irrigation and drainage networks), the kolkhozes and sovkhoses settle accounts with these organizations throughout the year, based upon 92 percent of the cost of the actual work performed and services rendered, in accordance with prices, tariffs and estimates approved in the established manner. The remaining amount will be paid at the end of the year depending upon fulfillment of the plan for output production.

Up until now, the situation was as follows: in the case of unprofitable operations by a number of kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the service enterprises and organizations increased their profit volumes from year to year and realized considerable savings. In 1982 the republic enterprises and organizations of ministries and departments included in the agroindustrial complex earned millions of rubles worth of profit, while at the same time the kolkhozes and sovkhoses completed their work with a "minus" sign.

Order has now been established such that the service organizations must return to the farms 50 percent of the above-plan profit obtained as a result of providing services for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. Moreover, it has been established that when approving the estimates, tariffs and rates for work and services provided for kolkhozes and sovkhoses, the profitability norm must not be more than 8 percent of the production cost for the respective types of work and services. Thus the councils of agroindustrial associations have been provided with a reliable lever for controlling the economic interrelationships between the service enterprises on the one hand and the kolkhozes and sovkhoses on the other. The associations are authorized to examine and approve the

rates for the types of work and services provided for the farms and in the process the profitability norm is defined as being a maximum of 8 percent.

At the present time, the task consists of analyzing in a thorough and comprehensive manner all of the principal types of work and services being provided for the kolkhozes and sovkhoses and the profitability level and of undertaking timely measures aimed at revising the rates, prices and tariffs. In the final analysis, this must result in a considerable reduction in farm expenses for paying for the work discussed above.

Accounting problems are appearing in many rayons at the present time: overcharging of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, maintenance of incorrect accounts between the procurement and service organizations on the one hand and the farms on the other, for products sold and work volumes carried out. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers now authorizes the rayon agroindustrial associations to institute proceedings in the established manner against the procurement and service enterprises and organizations and to exact fines from them, in favor of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, for the underpaid or overpaid amounts. Moreover, 20 percent of the amounts exacted in favor of the farms will be recorded as income for the union budget.

Additional measures have been introduced for issuing material incentives to workers and specialists attached to service enterprises for fulfillment of the procurement plans and for increasing the production of agricultural products. The sovkhoses and other state agricultural enterprises are authorized to sell grain, potatoes, vegetables, fruit, berries, grapes and melon and forage crops to workers attached to rayon production associations of Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozkhimiya, aquicultural and repair-operational organizations who participated in work considered to be a component part of the technological processes. These sales are authorized within the overall limits established for payments in kind in agriculture, as provided for in existing legislation.

The decree requires an increase in the responsibility of industrial enterprises and Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises for the quality of machines being delivered and repair work carried out. If a motor vehicle, agricultural machine or item of equipment breaks down during the warranty period owing to fault on the part of the enterprise-producer, the expenses for repairing them, including the cost of spare parts and other materials and also transport and overhead expenses, are borne by the plants themselves.

If a new or repaired item of equipment breaks down during the warranty period owing to fault on the part of the manufacturer or repair enterprise, the farms are authorized, within a period of 10 days following elimination of the defects in tractors, motor vehicles and agricultural machines and equipment, to present an order for payment to a bank for writing off the cost of the repair work from the accounts of Sel'khoztekhnika enterprises and organizations, in accordance with the established rates and the total amount of the fine for the delivery of poor quality products. And in a number of instances -- penalties for failure to correct shortcomings within the established period.

The practical realization of the decree adopted by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will promote the improved utilization of

the farm potential, growth in the production of goods, improvements in production efficiency and a strengthening of the kolkhoz and sovkhos economies.

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